هذا العدد من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 12 S | Lebanon 3.1 50
Belgium 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 20 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco 2.50 Dr.
Eire 15 P | Netherlands 1.50 Flor.
Finland 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria 50 K.
France 2.50 F. | Norway 3 N.Kr.
Germany 1.50 D.M. | Portugal 12 Esc.
Great Britain 15 P | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece 30 Drs. | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
India Rs. 6 | Spain 30 Ptas.
Iran 40 Rials | Turkey T.£ 8
Italy 300 Lire | U.S Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel L.S 3.50 | Yugoslavia 9 D.

28,950 * * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1976 Established 1887

AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 12-6 (54-43). Tomorrow variable. ay's temp. 12-6 (54-43). LONDON: Vari- mp. 12-5 (54-41). Tomorrow clear. Yester- emp. 12-2 (54-36). CHANNEL: Slight. Clear. Temp. 12-2 (55-36). NEW YORK: emp. 16-5 (61-41). Yesterday's temp. 5-2

TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

eagan Leading ord as Early .H. Vote Tallied

ORD, N.H., Feb. 24 (AP). lican challenger Ronald had a slight lead over t Ford in a close race to- early returns in the New ire primary.

eagan had about 54 per the Republican ballots e largely from small towns conservative bent, where been expected to do well. 15 per cent of the state's cincts reporting, the Re- vote was:

Mr. Reagan 1,580
Mr. Ford 1,451

the Democrats, former governor Jimmy Carter ing the field with 31 per the votes.

emocratic totals, with 14 per cent of the state's precincts reporting:

Mr. Carter	1,047
Rep. Morris Udall	689
Sen. Birch Bayh	648
Sargent Shriver	394
Fred Harris	385

Alabama Gov. George Wallace and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota each had a handful of write-in votes.

By tradition, residents of the tiny mountain resort of Dixville Notch cast the first ballots seconds after midnight and gave the nod to President Ford and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Ford got 11 votes to Mr. Reagan's four. Among the Democrats, Mr. Carter got six and Indiana Sen. Birch Bayh, Arizona Rep. Morris Udall and write-in candidate Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington one each. The other major Democratic contenders were former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris and Sargent Shriver, the party's vice-presidential candidate in 1972.

Confusing the Democratic race further were eight lesser-known candidates ranging from a Missouri minister to anti-abortion candidate Allen McCormack. Write-in campaigns also were waged for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and former Texas Gov. John Connally, a Republican.

Republican and Democratic strategists predicted a low turnout, perhaps no more than 100,000 on the Republican side. The state has about 164,000 registered Republicans, 115,000 registered Democrats and 140,500 independents.

In Washington, Mr. Ford told Maine Gov. James Longley Monday that he was "quite confident and very optimistic" about his chances in New Hampshire, where Mr. Reagan spent 18 days seeking support.

But for the Ford camp there also was a worry about what effect former President Richard Nixon's trip to China may have on the election, since Mr. Nixon's new exposure may revive memories of Mr. Ford's decision to pardon the former president for all Watergate crimes.

Mr. Ford has forecast victory. Mr. Reagan avoided such a prediction, but said that his polls have been rather optimistic.

"There's been some that have shown a margin, a slight margin," he said. That was the closest his camp game to saying that he was ahead.

But in a stop today in his hometown of Tampico, Ill., Mr. Reagan returned to the more cautious prediction of his campaign aides and said that he would consider anything over 40 per cent a success.

The candidates of both parties hoped to ride a good showing here into the primaries ahead. There are 30 primaries to come after today, with Massachusetts and Vermont voters casting their ballots next Tuesday.

The New Hampshire primary has, since 1952, been a barometer of candidate strengths and weaknesses. No president since then has been elected without having won in New Hampshire first.



Associated Press.
Municipal official voting in Dixville Notch, N. H.



Ronald Reagan

ew York Ads ll Admit All

YORK, Feb. 24 (AP). advertising agency has p with a campaign to nericans what they may suspect—that New s are crazy.

y Mather unveiled the ising campaign at City yesterday on behalf of ayor's Committee in the Interest.

ime for the Democratic al Convention, ads will in subways, newspapers agazines and on radio levision with this theme: have to be a little to live in New York, bout life."

advertisements will New York's theaters, and restaurants, among things.

wanted something a controversial," said the 's William Phillips, who p with the theme. "And ink this is it."

New Push for Détente Promised by Brezhnev

Aid to 'Progressive' Forces Also a Priority, Party Told

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (WP).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, hailing Kremlin foreign policy, said today that the Soviet Union would pursue détente with "redoubled energy" while also supporting "progressive" forces, including those "fighting for their freedom."

Addressing the opening session of the 25th Communist party congress in a speech that represented Moscow's view of the international scene, Mr. Brezhnev said that the Kremlin would continue to "search patiently and consistently" for ways of "expanding peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation" with the West.

He asserted that better relations with the United States had been "decisive" in reducing the chances of another world war and listed completion of the SALT-2 agreement as first among the "vital tasks" in a broad range of disarmament proposals intended to "deepen international détente."

At the same time, Mr. Brezhnev's speech repeatedly stressed Moscow's commitment to the "revolutionary-democratic, anti-imperialist" movement and he mentioned the victories of Soviet-backed forces in Vietnam and Angola as proof "that nothing can crush the people's aspiration to freedom."

Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy declaration was made in the opening two-hour segment of his daylong report, which also contained a blunt analysis of shortcomings in the country's economy and a call for internal ideological vigilance. Despite rumors about his failing health, the 69-year-old party leader seemed vigorous and did not visibly tire as the hours wore on.

The speech did not signal any major departure in foreign policy. Among the highlights:

• He said that agreements reached with the United States in recent years showed the "firm intention" of the two sides "to settle differences and disputes not by force, not by threats or saber-rattling, but by peaceful political means." But he also cited "attempts to interfere in our internal affairs" by linking trade benefits and emigration. "That is not the kind of language one can use with the Soviet Union," Mr. Brezhnev said. "By now I think this is clear to all."

He charged that the "good prospects" for further improvement of relations are "complicated" by "influential forces" in the United States who portray an "imaginary Soviet threat" to raise tension.

• He attacked China, linking Peking with the "position of the world's most extreme reactionaries" and said Chinese efforts "to provoke a world war . . . present a danger for all peace-loving peoples." Perhaps reflecting uncertainties about the future of Peking's leadership, he added that if China "reverts to a policy truly based on Marxism-Leninism . . . there will be an appropriate response from our side." China is not represented at the congress.

• While never referring directly to Soviet or Cuban military support for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, Mr. Brezhnev presented the war there as a symbol of Kremlin policy in similar circumstances. "Our party supports and will continue to support peoples fighting for their freedom," he said. "This attitude to the complicated processes within the developing countries is clear and definite."

Some Parties Rebuked

• Without naming them, he rebuked those Western Communist parties—such as the French and the Italian—that have asserted their independence from the Soviet line on such ideological issues as the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

"There can be no question of compromise on matters of principle, of reconciliation with views and actions contrary to the Communist ideology," Mr. Brezhnev said.

• He reiterated Soviet policy statements on the Middle East but said pointedly that Moscow has "no prejudices against" any country in the area, presumably a gesture to Israel. Alluding to the strain in Soviet-Egyptian relations during the past year—which has turned Egypt increasingly toward the United States—he said Moscow remained "faithful" to its treaties of friendship and cooperation with Cairo.

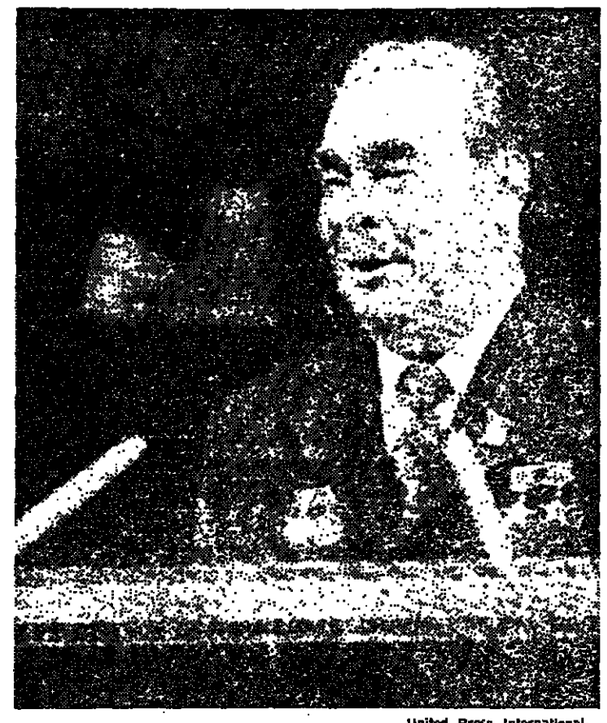
The Soviet Communist party congress has attracted 103 foreign delegations and many of the world's Communist leaders—Fidel Castro of Cuba drew the most applause when he was introduced—and Mr. Brezhnev said developments of recent years were evidence that the "socialist countries' influence on world affairs is becoming stronger and deeper."

'Redoubled Energy'

That influence, he said, would give the Kremlin "redoubled energy" to pursue its détente policies. "The struggle to consolidate the principles of peaceful coexistence, to ensure lasting peace, to reduce and later eliminate the danger of another world war was and remains the main element of our policy toward the capitalist states."

As he did at the last party congress in 1971, Mr. Brezhnev placed the greatest emphasis on his "program of peace" for disarmament issues. He claimed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.
Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev addressing party congress.



United Press International.
Policemen with loudspeakers kept passersby away from Red Square yesterday morning.

By Setting Noise Limits

ew York Legislature Votes Ban on Concorde

y Ronald Smothers

ANY, N.Y., Feb. 24 (NYT). houses of the legislature ay passed a bill that would he noise level of planes off or landing at publicly d airports in the state. uld, in effect, be the first banning the Concorde nic jet at New York City's y International Airport.

sportation Secretary Wil- leman jr. said today that bted that the law passed y the New York Legisla- uld be legal, United Press tional reported.

Coleman said that inter- l treaties probably would recedence over a state- law interfering with commerce.)

gh hours of debate, leg- from areas around the exhorted their colleagues prevent "jet alley from g supersonic freeway."

bill, which was identical houses, passed the As- by a 139-to-4 vote and Senate by 46 to 10. If into law by Gov. Hugh the bill would be a first ward prohibiting the Port ity of New York and New which operates Kennedy , from giving future ap- for the landing or take- any plane that emitted above 108 Effective Per- Noise Decibels.

5 Years to Comply

mercial carriers with air- lready approved for opera- Kennedy but not within ise limitations set by the ion would have five years dify the planes to comply he law.

legislation would not be- ffective and have no bind- fect on the Port Authority the New Jersey Legislature d a similar measure. Such sure has been introduced in tate's legislature, according islative sources in Trenton.

y administration officials hat the governor was likely n the bill, since he had ly opposed the landings of upersonic jets. The Con- were approved earlier this for a trial period by oleman.

oratory in both houses had of the same emotion and intensity demonstrated Sunday at a 1,500-car motorcade protest by residents of southern Queens; the motorcade slowed traffic for two and a half hours around the airport.

Queens legislators told of ear-deadening noise that comes with living in the Kennedy flight path. They prophesied greater horrors if the admittedly noisier French-British supersonic planes were allowed to land during the 16-month trial period approved by Mr. Coleman.

Sen. John Caemmerer, Republican of East Williston, L.I., and a sponsor of the joint Senate-Assembly bill, insisted that the bill was not merely an "anti-Concorde" bill and was aimed at "a noise problem that we have lived with for 10 years and have found intolerable."

Mr. Caemmerer and others noted that the majority of the planes now landing at Kennedy emitted noise above the levels set in the bill. He cited the Boeing 707 and the Douglas DC-8 in particular.

The bill was not without its detractors, who charged that it was a "political move" by Queens and Nassau County legislators, who knew that the measure would not survive a legal challenge. Others, chiefly Democrats, took the opportunity to chide Republican supporters of the bill by noting that they were in effect voting against a Republican administration in Washington by supporting the banning of the Concorde at Kennedy.

Nader Assails 'Luxury'

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Feb. 24 (UPI).—Consumers advocate Ralph Nader yesterday called the Concorde "a luxury of the rich paid by the poor" and urged the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to ban landing at Kennedy Airport.

Japanese Raid Homes, Offices Of Lockheed Scandal Figures

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP).—Tokyo police and tax officials today raided the homes and offices of principal figures linked to the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payoff scandal.

There was no immediate word on what was found in the searches of 28 places. The raids came as no surprise, following a week of press speculation about them.

Targets included Lockheed's Tokyo branch office; the Marubeni Corp., the U.S. firm's sales agent in Japan; and the home of Yoshio Kodama, an ultra-rightist, influential in conservative political circles, who is reported to have received more than $7 million from Lockheed.

The raids, described as unprecedented in scale, were part of an investigation into possible violations of the income tax, foreign exchange and foreign trade control laws. Reports from a U.S. Senate subcommittee said Lockheed spent more than $12 million in Japan in "bribes and questionable payments."

Bedding Moved

Mr. Kodama's doctor said officials moved the bedding that Mr. Kodama, 65, was lying on in their search of Mr. Kodama's house. Mr. Kodama recently suffered a stroke and is bedridden.

Shortly before the raids, a reporter of the newspaper Asahi Shimbun said he sifted through Mr. Kodama's garbage and found wage slips and a page from an account book.

The case has rocked Premier Takeo Miki's ruling Liberal Democratic party. Mr. Miki has said he would write President Ford asking U.S. help in Japan's investigation.

The parliament has already taken the unprecedented step of asking a foreign counterpart for help. It passed resolutions yesterday asking the U.S. Congress to provide all information it has on the case.

Some Liberal Democrats have said they want the names of government officials, who allegedly received Lockheed bribes, to be made public to avoid having the entire party come under suspicion.

Another party member said the image of the Liberal Democrats had been badly tarnished by the affair, but that he believed Mr. Miki would not disclose any names of politicians who allegedly accepted Lockheed money.

Scientist in U.S. Claims Invention Of Cheap Way to Make Hydrogen

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Two firms disclosed to California Business Magazine yesterday that they have paid $500,000 each to a reclusive inventor who claims to have solved the problem of extracting hydrogen from water at reasonable cost.

The inventor is Dr. Sam Leach, who is said to hold some 60 patents, some of them on devices or processes successfully used in various industries.

Hydrogen is potentially the most plentiful source of energy in nature and the only self-renewing source. All water is two-thirds hydrogen. But up to now no process of extracting it from water has been proven that will yield more energy than it consumes.

Dr. Leach's process is described as thermochemical and as being based on a catalyst that is plentiful. Porous gray iron often has been used as a catalyst to extract hydrogen from water.

The two companies buying the rights to the converter are Presley Companies, a homebuilder, and Morris Merkin, owner of a budget car rental franchise.

But the magazine said Dr. Leach refuses to be interviewed and that the two companies refuse to give public demonstrations of the invention although they have talked privately with various potential industrial users.

Rumors of the invention have been current for some time and, after Presley stock soared from 4 to 17 in December on big volume, the American Stock Exchange suspended trading in it for several days last month.

During OAU Meeting

MPLA Assails Defeated Foe, Zaire

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Angola's foreign minister launched a bitter attack on the defeated liberation movements in his country and on the Western countries which supported them.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, heading the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, was speaking at the ministerial council meeting of the Organization of African Unity last night after his country had been seated at the OAU for the first time.

He singled out for special attack Zaire, Angola's northern neighbor, which backed the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and which has not yet recognized the republic formed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Repeatedly mentioning Zaire by name in what observers saw as an unprecedented condemnation of another member state, Mr. Dos Santos said it was distressing that a fellow independent African state had sent regular army troops into Angola.

Interference Charged

Zairean forces were still there, he added.

He called on the OAU to look into his allegations that Zaire was in breach of the charter obligation not to interfere in the internal affairs of another member state.

Zaire's foreign minister rejected the accusations of "piracy and vandalism," sources said.

Nguza Karl i Bond, speaking in today's closed session, rejected charges made yesterday by Mr. Dos Santos.

The sources said that Mr. Nguza said Zaire was legitimately concerned about events in neighboring Angola. He pointed out that there were more than a million refugees from Angola living in Zairean territory.

In referring to the defeated pro-Western movements, FNLA and UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), Mr. Dos Santos described them as sent by South Africa.

He praised the African states which had now recognized his government and expressed his thanks to the Soviet Union and Cuba for their military and other help in winning the Angolan civil war.

To Check on Attitude

U.K. Aide to See Smith on Rhodesia

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Britain today announced that it had sent a special envoy to Salisbury to find out whether the Labor government could help settle the 11-year-old Rhodesian independence dispute.

Deputy Foreign Minister David Ennals told Parliament that Lord Greenhill, former head of the diplomatic service, left tonight on "a purely exploratory mission."

"He will try to find out whether [Prime Minister] Ian Smith's attitude is now such that there is any real possibility of our helping to promote a settlement which would provide for an early and orderly transfer of power in Rhodesia," Mr. Ennals said.

Constitutional Talks

A key task for Lord Greenhill will be to assess whether the climate is right for Britain to help in constitutional talks between Mr. Smith and African nationalist leaders.

The mission follows an exchange of messages between Mr. Smith and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan about possible British involvement in constitutional negotiations.

Mr. Callaghan has said that the British government could become involved only if it were satisfied that Mr. Smith was ready to be flexible and go further to meet current African nationalist demands for early majority rule by the country's 6 million blacks.

Mr. Ennals emphasized today that Lord Greenhill was not taking proposals with him nor would he be in a position to negotiate or take part in substantive discussions about a possible constitutional settlement.

Nationalist Discord

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Black nationalist leaders opposed to white minority rule in Rhodesia fell out again publicly today about how to win independence.

A domestic faction of the African National Council led by Joshua Nkomo said that exiled black leaders "have no part to play" in negotiations with Mr. Smith on constitutional reform to end the 10-year racial dispute.

In Lusaka, Zambia, the external wing of the council said in a statement issued by senior council member James Chikerema that a constitutional conference, even sponsored by Britain, was out of the question.



United Press International.

Shoppers jammed at a display case in the GUM department store in Moscow yesterday.

Goods Suddenly in Huge Supply

Moscow Congress Brings Buying Spree

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (UPI).—As official Russia stolidly marks the opening of a new Communist party congress, Muscovites are going on a shopping spree.

Thanks to the largesse of government planners marking the start of the congress, Moscow stores are filled with scarce goods for the first time in months.

Thousands of ordinary Russians—many arriving by bus from outlying areas, others bolting from office desks—jammed central Moscow yesterday in an unrestrained demonstration of the power of unfulfilled consumer demand.

Shoppers emerged from stores wearing jubilant smiles and hauling expandir y string bags, satchels, briefcases and even large suitcases filled to overflowing with their finds.

At the GUM department store on Red Square an enormous line spanning a city block materialized when sales clerks unpacked crates of Hungarian shoes.

"Look, platform shoes" squealed a teen-ager. The pace was so fast that many women tried on shoes while standing up.

A middle-aged man, alone among hundreds of women in the patient crowd, confessed that he was unsure about the wait.

"I really don't know what it is, but it must be something really good. Just look at the line," he said.

At the Detsky Mir (Children's World) store up the street, one prize for determined shoppers was boxes of Lotos, a Soviet brand of laundry powder. Supplies have been sporadic for a year and anxious consumers carted away 10 to 20 boxes at a time. Another valued find was paper diapers, which sold out in minutes.

At another store, imitation Western jeans—which sell for as much as 50 rubles ($65) on the black market—brought crowds.

Even Moscow palates got a break from the planners.

Onions, which for some reason have been absent from the market for nearly six months, have reappeared as suddenly as they left. Even lettuce, which is usually unknown in Moscow between October and April, began filling market counters.

In Speech to Soviet Party Congress

Brezhnev Vows to Continue Détente Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

considerable credit for those arms accords already achieved, proposed a "world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations" and said that Moscow was prepared to go further than Washington in limiting "the development of new, still more destructive weapons systems" than those already in use.

He said that the Kremlin had "suggested" a ban on U.S. Trident submarines, the strategic B-1 bomber "and similar systems in the Soviet Union, but deplorably, these proposals were not accepted by the U.S. side." American officials here said that they thought it was the first time Mr. Brezhnev had made such an assertion in public and that they did not know whether it was true.

Mr. Brezhnev called for "new efforts" to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe, but acknowledged that such talks in Vienna had made "no visible progress."

He called on the United States to give up plans for military bases in the Indian Ocean and said "the Soviet Union has never had and has now no intention whatever of building bases" there. Pentagon officials, on the other hand, say that the Soviet Union is increasingly active in the area.

Rounding off his remarks on disarmament, Mr. Brezhnev used unusually direct language in disputing what he termed "the so-called Soviet threat" used by enemies of détente, he said, to spur the arms race.

"There is no Soviet threat either in the West or in the East. It is all a monstrous lie from beginning to end. The Soviet Union has not the slightest intention of attacking anyone, the Soviet Union does not need war. The Soviet Union does not increase its military budget."

Choice of Evils

He also criticized "bourgeois leaders" who "affect surprise and raise a howl" about Soviet solidarity with the "struggle of other peoples for freedom and progress. This is either outright naiveness or more likely a deliberate befuddling of minds."

Détente, he went on, refers to settling problems in international relations without the threat or use of force and "non-interference in the affairs of other states." But détente does not "in the slightest abolish the laws of the class struggle," the party leader added. The Soviet Union has insisted that its interests in such countries as Portugal and Angola do not represent interference in those countries' affairs.

"Every revolution," he said, "is a natural result of the given society's internal development."

While citing improvements in trade and in other economic ties with the West in the last five years, Mr. Brezhnev took another classic Marxist stance in discussing the "crisis of capitalism." The developments of recent years, he said, "forcefully confirm that capitalism is a society without a future."

Rejuvenator Has Serious Heart Attack

BRUGES, Belgium, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Herman Le Compte, a Belgian doctor who claims people can live 1,000 years under his rejuvenation treatment, suffered a serious heart attack in prison here today, police said.

Dr. Le Compte, 46, in jail awaiting trial for practicing medicine while barred, has claimed to be able to arrest the natural deterioration of the organs of the human body by vitamin injections and exercise.

Space Shuttle Crews Named

HOUSTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Astronaut Fred Haise of the Apollo-13 moon mission that nearly ended in disaster will command the first free flight test of the Space Shuttle, the next generation U.S. spacecraft, officials said today.

Mr. Haise, 42, will control the approach and landing test of the Shuttle, designed to be the workhorse of the U.S. space program in the 1980s and 1990s.

With Mr. Haise on the flight will be Charles Fullerton, 39, an astronaut who has never flown in space.

A second approach and landing test flight crew was also named today: Joe Engle, 43, the commander, and Richard Truly, 38, the pilot.

The Shuttle, a $4.3-billion spacecraft resembling an airplane, is under construction and is to be ready for flight next year.

Saigon to Allow Cleared Ex-Foes Roles in Election

BANGKOK, Feb. 24 (AP).—Communist authorities in South Vietnam have ruled that soldiers and civil servants of the old regime may vote and run for office in the upcoming national election, but only if they have been approved by committees set up by the new government.

Saigon's Liberation Radio yesterday broadcast the regulations for the April 25 vote on reunification and said the election would be carried out under the principle of equality, with a direct and secret ballot.

Citizens in both North and South Vietnam will vote to elect representatives to a single governing body for a reunified Vietnam.

Vietnamese above age 18, irrespective of sex, race, religion, education, profession, place of birth, length of residence, are entitled to vote. Those above 21 may run, except for the mentally ill and those prohibited by law.

A district will be entitled to one representative for the first 100,000 persons, and another if the population exceeds 150,000.

Both Carry Out Successful Tokamak Tests

U.S. and Russians in Close Race Toward Hydrogen Power

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—Soviet and U.S. scientists are running a close race to tame the hydrogen fusion reaction to make electricity.

Two weeks ago the Kurchatov Institute here announced the first successful test in the "Tokamak-10" project, which is intended to be "the last purely experimental machine" to prove the feasibility of the approach, the official news agency Tass said. It called the test a "breakthrough."

In November, U.S. officials announced a comparable achievement with a variation of the same machine, the Alcator Tokamak—at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The officials called the work "a major development" in fusion research.

Both sides appear to believe the Tokamak concept will be fully proven in the existing machines and are trying to persuade their governments to pay for the next step, a larger engineering unit costing $200 million to $300 million, to demonstrate the production of economic electricity by the mid-1980s.

U.S. scientists who have worked on the Tokamak-10 here believe that Moscow is closer to committing itself to the next step than is Washington.

Under a Soviet-U.S. scientific-exchange agreement, the two countries are sharing their results and some technology, but a high degree of competitiveness remains.

The attractions of taming the power of the hydrogen bomb are great. Its reaction is the most efficient one known, producing 180 times more energy than it consumes. Its fuel, heavy forms of hydrogen, is as inexhaustible as the seas. A glass of water has fusion fuel equal to the energy in 100 gallons of gasoline. And the fuel "burns" without leaving radioactive fission products like those from modern atomic-power plants, which are based on the fission reaction.

In fission, big atoms break into smaller ones. The "glue" that held the pieces together is converted into energy.

In fusion some of the smallest atoms (double-weight hydrogen, called deuterium, and triple-weight hydrogen, called tritium) are forced together by collision to create a bigger atom, helium, and neutrons—plus energy. A similar reaction is believed to go on in the sun and stars. Man first made it work in the hydrogen bomb, which exploded in a hundred-millionth of a second. The problem since then has been to slow it down.

At first this looked easy. At the temperatures needed for the reaction, electrons are stripped off the hydrogen atoms to leave positively charged ions. These ions can be contained in a magnetic field while they collide and fuse.

Quick solutions were promised in the 1950s, but they failed because the ions bulged out of the magnetic "bottles." The Tokamak solution, which emerged here in the mid-1960s, prevents the bulges by using two magnetic fields, one perpendicular to the other.

The Tokamak is a doughnut-shaped machine with magnetic fields spiraling around it like stripes on a candy cane. Dimensionally, Tokamak-10 has a small diameter of about 0.7 meter, and a big diameter of 3 meters.

Americans wryly claim the idea was experimented with at Los Alamos 20 years ago, and it was named the Perhapstron, but it was not pursued and soon was discarded.

Here, however, the late Dr. Lev Artsimovich worked along the same line independently (reportedly based on an idea first put forth by Nobel Prize physicist Igor Tamm and now-dissident Nobelist Andrei Sakharov).

Dr. Artsimovich gave the machine its name—a Russian contraction for "current machine chamber"—and achieved the first success. Other approaches are still being tried, but Tokamak is the front runner. Over the last six years, three-fourths of the experimental machines built in the world to control fusion have been Tokamaks.

The next step, called Tokam 22 here, reportedly will be 4 ters in its smaller diameter meters in the bigger diam A comparable machine is sa be on U.S. drawing boards, the Japanese and Europeans working along the same lin

© Los Angeles Times.



United Press International.

GOOD MIXER—Change a few faces and it could have been Richard Nixon on the campaign trail yesterday as he shook hands and exchanged greetings with scores of persons when he plunged into the crowd in the square at Peking's Gate of Heavenly Peace.

He Urges People to Visit U.S.

Nixon Mingles, Chats With Crowds in Peking

PEKING, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Former President Richard Nixon mingled with Chinese crowds today, chatting, shaking hands and patting babies like a political campaigner.

In what appeared to be a spontaneous gesture, Mr. Nixon walked off into the large Tienanmen Square to meet the people of Peking, urging them "to visit us in the United States some time".

Observers could recall no other Western visitor who had attempted such a gesture and it seemed to take the Chinese by surprise.

At first the crowd melted away and not until he clearly indicated he wanted to shake hands did they relax and mill amiably around the beaming former president.

Later Mr. Nixon, on his third day here, had a third session of talks with China's new acting Premier, Hua Kuo-feng. No details were released.

Mr. Nixon has now had about eight hours of talks with Mr. Hua and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This is far more than most state leaders themselves are allocated.

The former president, who had been in seclusion since the Watergate scandal forced his resignation in August, 1974, started the day by touring the recently reopened history museum.

He peppered guides with questions and kept up a steady banter as he viewed exhibits ranging from fossils to Ching Dynasty figurines.

Mr. Nixon was shown the less politicized section of the museum, which traces class struggle back to the days of the cave man.

On leaving the museum he walked out into the sunlit square, the heart of Communist China. People slowly gathered around and Mr. Nixon asked a man whether he planned to have more than one child.

"Answering the call of our government, we are practicing birth planning and will at most have two," was the reply.

India, With No Silver Mines, Leading as Metal's Exporter

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24 (NYT).—India, which has no silver mines, has suddenly become the world's largest exporter of silver.

The rich lode that traders here are exploiting is above the ground, much of it on the wrists and ankles of Indian villagers who, encouraged by high world prices, are melting down tons of jewelry and selling it.

"In just the last year, it's become a booming business, with much money to be made," explained a trader who was squatting barefoot on a pillow, haggling and sipping tea in the main silver market here—a dim back alley connected by telex to trading floors in London and New York.

A wholesaler ambled up to the little open storefront with a hunk of silver the size of a grapefruit—melted bangles from some village, soon to be turned into pure bars and flown to Switzerland or Italy.

Across the alley, another trader was stacking heavy bracelets on a scale, while a third, hunched over a telephone in a tiny stall between a stray dog and a man selling betel leaves, was negotiating a sale with his buyer in London:

"Delhi, here, I say, how's silver there today?" he asked, his fingers flying over the keys of an electronic calculator.

No one knows how much silver there is in India, but informed estimates range as high as 3 billion ounces, which is as much as the whole world produces in 10 years. In temples, jewelry boxes and holes in the ground, it has been accumulating here ever since the ships of the world began bringing it in to trade for spices, silks and cotton.

The inflow over the centuries has made silver a part of the Indian culture, and even the smallest towns have jewelers making silver ornaments.

The rich have traditionally fashioned their silver into temple decorations, utensils or furniture. As for the poor, it is not unusual to see a woman doing manual labor on the streets of Bombay or Calcutta with a heavy silver bracelet or two around her ankles, the total wealth, perhaps, of a family that distrusts banks.

Until two years ago, Indian law forbade the export of silver. But when the world price doubled, and doubled again, hitting a high of more than $6 an ounce, the government decided to legalize the trade.

"We knew that it was being smuggled out in a flood anyway," an official explained, "so we thought we might as well make it legal and stop losing all that foreign exchange."

Now, every dollar, pound or franc that is paid for India's legally traded silver is carefully recorded and credited, helping to reduce the country's huge balance-of-payments deficit.

Rockefeller Asks Full U.S. Finance Of Welfare Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Vice-President Rockefeller urged that the federal government begin financing 100 per cent of welfare programs throughout the nation "as rapidly as posible."

The former New York governor also recommended that the federal revenue sharing to the states be tied to a fixed percentage of federal income tax revenues coming from the states.

The recommendations were made today at the winter meeting of the national governors' conference. Mr. Rockefeller said, that they "do not purport to be Ford administration policy."

In urging that the full cost for welfare be picked up by the federal government, the Vice-President said that welfare recipients receive $720 to $4,800 for a family of four depending on which sections of the country they live in.

"As the federal income tax sets uniform rates to take from people nationally, according to their income," Mr. Rockefeller said, "so the time has come when there should be uniform national rates to assist needy people.

"Something is wrong with our system when people migrate for welfare need rather than employment opportunities," he said.

Legislative Vote Urged in Lisbon

LISBON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The military's Revolutionary Council recommended today that Portugal's first free legislative elections in nearly half a century be held on April 25, two years after the overthrow of the Caetano regime.

But before elections can be held, a new military-civilian power-sharing agreement must be signed, and a new constitution must be adopted. Negotiations on the new pact between the armed forces and civilian political parties began last December and are near completion.

A Constituent Assembly was elected last April 25 to write a constitution. The government recently extended the Assembly's mandate for two months, until early May.

Thailand Cites Rise In Refugee Arrivals

BANGKOK, Feb. 24 (AP).—There are 67,500 Indochinese refugees in Thailand, an increase of about 6,000 from three months ago, the Interior Ministry said.

Refugees from Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam continue to arrive in Thailand, although the Bangkok government recently said it would begin to treat them as illegal entrants and arrest them upon arrival.

The bulk of the refugees—more than 57,200—have come from Laos, while about 9,300 are Cambodians and the rest Vietnamese, the ministry said.

5 Die in South Africa

WELKOM, South Africa, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Five Africans were killed in a fight between workers from Mozambique and Rhodesia at the Loraine gold mine near here Sunday, police said. About 20 men were injured.





AP.

TAKING A FLYER—Kite-flying enthusiast doing just that in a Seattle park.

Mrs. Peron Said to Reject Policy Shift

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 24 (AP).—President Isabel Peron has rejected demands from Peronist leaders to change her policies to try to head off what they fear is an imminent military coup, Peronist party sources said today.

Defense Minister Ricardo Guardo resigned after Mrs. Peron disregarded his warning about increasing concern in military circles over the national crisis, a Government House source said.

The source did not say if Mr. Guardo's resignation was accepted. No official comment was made.

Peronist sources said Mrs. Peron's rejection of demands to change the Cabinet and dismiss her controversial, conservative aides occurred during a two-hour meeting last night between the President and top leaders of the badly split ruling Peronist party.

"There was no agreement at the meeting," a Peronist source said. "It was a failure and Mrs. Peron rejected our requests."

Opposition politicians and some Peronists believe that, if Mrs. Peron does not change her policies, she may be overthrown. The military has remained silent on the crisis but has held many meetings. Military sources say the top commanders are increasingly apprehensive about the situation.

Political observers said the failure of the meeting increased political tension. The country is beset by runaway inflation and political violence.

The crisis made some Argentines forget that, 30 years ago today, an ambitious army colonel, Juan Peron, was elected president. The government planned no major ceremonies to mark the anniversary.

The Peronist leaders who met with Mrs. Peron included congressmen and union leaders. They sought the removal of the President's inner circle of aides, a Cabinet shakeup and a solution to the economic crisis. The inflation rate was nearly 400 per cent last year. Wholesale prices rose by 19.2 per cent last month.

Peronist sources reported that Mrs. Peron said she did not plan to change her ministers or aides. A Peronist present at the meeting quoted Mrs. Peron as saying: "This is the best team I've ever had."

Mrs. Peron reportedly did not answer to the economic demands.

Saudi Visit for Simon

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon will arrive in Riyadh Saturday for talks with Saudi officials aimed at promoting cooperation between the two countries, Riyadh radio said.

Lasers Seen Providing a 'Road to Star

By John Noble Wilfor

BOSTON, Feb. 24 (NY Some day, possibly in a few cades, it may be possible to into a vehicle the size of a pact car and take off into space on the strength of a beam.

Traffic on the "laser high could be as heavy as one ve every 10 minutes, bound earth orbit or beyond, pe in caravans to "homestead asteroids."

This concept of laser pr sion for spacecraft, as we some early experimental has been described here by Freeman J. Dyson, a theor physicist at the Institute for vanced Study at Princeton, spoke at a symposium, Frontiers of the Natural s ces," held at the annual me of the American Association the Advancement of Scienc

Such a propulsion system conceived by Dr. Arthur rowitz, director of the Everett Research Laborato Everett, Mass. Several of growing number of scie studying ideas of space colo tion, including Dr. Dyson, laser propulsion as a prac means of providing more eco ical launching of spacecraf

Key to Expansion

Dr. Dyson said: "This see me, in the long run, the to economical and, ther sensible operations in space may be the key to mankind pansion into space."

As Dr. Dyson explained concept, the car-sized spac would be mounted atop a metal tank capable of ho about a ton of water—muc today's spacecraft sit atop ets containing, in most liquid hydrogen and liqui gen.

A laser—the name is acronym for light amplifi by stimulated emission of tion—would be set up o ground near the launching Its beam of intense, highly ed light would be aimed p to the ground toward a p ing mirror. The mirror reflect the light at the motor in the water tank.

Dr. Dyson estimated th would take 100,000 kilowatt of laser power to initiat launching.

The rocket motor would vert the laser power to he water in the tank to p steam, and escaping vapors supply the thrust to lift the bined tank and spacecraf the launching pad.

The mirror-reflected laser would track the ascending cle, continuing to supply be the vapor thrust.

After about five minut traveling on the beam, the craft would be separated fro tank and proceed on its much like a free-flying after separation from the S 5 rocket.

The single system, Dr. said, could conceivably sup launching every 10 minutes it would not be possible to o the beam on a rainy or day.

The problems that must amined, he said, include th velopment of much more ful lasers than any in ex and what effects the laser might have on the atmosp

The primary advantage, view, is that laser propulsio siderably reduces the wei space vehicles because its source remains on the g The weight of the water s tank would be much less th propellants and oxidizers u current rockets, he said.

Sisco to Leave State Departm

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 —Joseph Sisco, 55, the unde retary of state for politic fairs, is leaving his job to b president of American Univ

Mr. Sisco has been Sec of State Henry Kissinger's te viser on Middle East affairs holding the third-ranked j the State Department.

Two years ago he cons leaving to become preside Hamilton College, but decid remain in the State Depar when Mr. Kissinger pro him to under secretary.

China Bars Russian From Visiting Gra

PEKING, Feb. 24 (Reute China has refused to allow diplomats here to lay wreat Russian tombs on the anni sary of the founding of thi Army, Soviet sources said

Last year a delegation Moscow was denied access monuments in the northea ties of Shenyang, Changchu Harbin but an embassy was allowed to go, the s said.

BUY YOUR NEW YORK CITY APARTMENT AT

50 EAST 89 STREET

BETWEEN PARK & MADISON AVENUE

P. KIRWAN-TAYLOR ENGLISH PROPERTY CORP. 16 GROSVENOR ST LONDON, ENGLAND TELEPHONE 01-499-0444

Park Regis

A member of the Sharp Ltd. Group.

OFFERING BY PROSPECTUS ONLY

مؤتمتا من الأصل

$500 Million Sought

House Unit Rejects Extra Israel Aid

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP).—Israel has lost a congressional skirmish in its struggle with the Ford administration over $500 million in military aid.

Acting in closed session late last week, the House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations voted against approving the extra money that Israel wants. This action is subject to review by the full Appropriations Committee next week, but Israel's backers concede that a major lobbying effort would be required to reverse the decision.



Rep. George Mahon

Administration Cut

Rep. George Mahon, D., Texas, chairman of the committee, made a strong argument to the subcommittee that the extra aid not be approved, citing budgetary concern. Rep. Otto Passman, D., La., the subcommittee chairman, made a similar argument and said the Ford administration opposes the extra funds.

The administration asked for $1.5 billion in military sales credits for Israel in fiscal year 1976, and $1 billion for the same purpose in fiscal year 1977. The 1977 figure, made public just before the recent visit to Washington by Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, was considered by Israel to be a "cut" of $500 million. Half of the loans to Israel in each year are to be "forgiven," making this portion of the aid tantamount to a grant.

Israel's backers in both the Senate and House recently amended the 1976 foreign aid authorization bills to provide additional funds for aid recipients in the "extra budget quarter" of July-October this year. The aim and the net result would be to authorize the additional $500 million for Israel.

The administration made no effort to fight the extra funds in the authorization bills, reportedly because of an agreement between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., but State Department officials said no deal was made with respect to the appropriations bill. Both an authorization and an appropriation are necessary before money can be spent.

Rep. Silvio Conte, R., Mass., sponsored the move in the House subcommittee to grant the extra funds for Israel and other affected countries. His motion lost, 7-4, according to committee sources.

Rep. Passman said yesterday, "I'm strong for aid to Israel" and pointed out that the appropriations bill already contains $2.2 billion in grants or loans for Israel. He said no justification had been presented for the extra $500 million. Rep. Passman would not confirm reports that his action followed discussion of the matter with President Ford.

Arms Sales Defended

In a related development, the administration defended proposed military sales to Saudi Arabia and Morocco in testimony before the House International Relations Committee.

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton jr., in charge of Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said planned sales of tanks, armored personnel carriers, anti-tank missiles and other weapons to Saudi Arabia "will not significantly affect the balance of forces" in the Middle East.

He said that a congressional veto of the sales—which has been proposed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y. — would be seen by the Saudis as "a conscious and witting step away from our present close relationship."

Mr. Atherton testified that Saudi Arabia has a brigade of troops stationed in Jordan and another in Syria as a contribution to Arab collective defense, and conceded that it is possible that arms supplied by the United States could be used against Israel by Saudi Arabia in another war.

He said, however, that, in the quantities supplied, the Saudi arms would not make "a substantial difference" in the Arab-Israeli equation.

Mr. Atherton also defended the proposed sale of F-5E jet fighter planes and anti-tank weapons to Morocco on grounds that this "would not significantly change the military balance in North Africa."

Morocco is currently involved in military action in the Western Sahara against insurgent forces supported by Algeria. Mr. Atherton said Algeria had received more arms, including MiG fighters, from the Soviet Union in "relatively recent days."

For the United States to hold up arms for Morocco because of the present fighting would be "a wrong to Morocco and to others and would be misunderstood," he said.

41% Goes to Defense

$11.5-Billion Israeli Budget Relies on Jews, Huge U.S. Aid

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Israel today announced an $11.5-billion budget that relies heavily on "massive help" from world Jewry and the U.S. government.

The budget, which appropriates 41 per cent of its funds for defense, provides for only minimal economic growth in the 12-month period beginning April 1.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz said that Israel would make "every effort" to close its balance of payments deficit. "But in the meantime we need help, massive help," he said in his budget address to the Knesset.

Unequal Competition

"We are engaged in unequal competition with the Arab states and as long as a state of war exists between us, we shall be compelled to receive help and support and to lean on loyal friends, world Jewry and the government of the United States," he said.

Mr. Rabinowitz said that Israel expected $2.3 billion in aid from the United States this year, including $1.5 billion in military aid.

But he said that Israel would have to spend an additional $800 million to finance the manufacture of weapons and pay for previous arms purchases abroad.

Mr. Rabinowitz cited the balance of payments deficits as Israel's major problem. He said that the new budget aims at increasing exports by 9 per cent to counteract the effects of last year's $3.7-billion deficit.

Israel's standard of living is likely to drop by 2.2 per cent this year, as against .5 per cent last year, Mr. Rabinowitz said.

He said that Israelis would maintain their record as the highest taxed people in the world this year and that taxes would finance 62 per cent of the national revenue, 5 per cent more than last year.

The finance minister expressed the hope that the Israeli economy would begin to recover by 1978, but he said that Israelis would have to go through a period of sustained belt-tightening and unemployment until then.

He said that the government would do everything possible to reduce unemployment, adding that export-oriented industries are expected to hire workers laid off by non-profitable firms which would be closed down.

Meanwhile, referring to peace initiatives, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that the United States would get Israel's approval before presenting the Arab nations any new initiative to end the state of war in the Middle East.

"We have made it clear the exact terms and significance of the end of belligerency must be agreed between the United States and Israel before the United States takes any position or makes any commitments to any Arab country," Mr. Allon said.

Cabinet Votes Relief Plan In Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Lebanese government announced today that it would spend more than $100 million to help industry and property owners repair the damage of nearly 10 months of civil war and invigorate the economy.

Premier Rashid Karami announced that the Cabinet had decided to:

- Lend 100 million Lebanese pounds ($43.4 million) to industry, agriculture and tourism.
- Allocate 100 million pounds to reconstruct homes damaged during the war and to house those made homeless by the fighting.
- Allocate 50 million pounds for immediate relief operations.

Questioned about the political situation, Mr. Karami said he hoped agreement on a national coalition cabinet would be reached soon.

Political circles predicted an announcement soon that the Cabinet would be enlarged, especially after another meeting between Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria and Socialist party leader Kamal Jumblat, who has held out against approving the Syrian-sponsored peace agreement, which calls for a larger cabinet.

Mr. Khaddam said after the talks that "the atmosphere was positive and we had an excellent meeting." Mr. Jumblat, for the first time since the cease-fire on Jan. 22, said, "We do not believe there is now an atmosphere for further fighting."

Arrests Likely

Meanwhile, judicial sources said that a Beirut magistrate had ordered the arrest of a Lebanese-Canadian and four other Lebanese on charges of carrying unlicensed weapons and holding 18 hostages at the Canadian Embassy yesterday.

Magistrate Zoheir Izzedin reportedly issued the warrant against Mohammed Haymour, a Lebanese-born Canadian, and the four other gunmen. They surrendered peacefully.

Haymour demanded that the Canadian government send him his four children, transfer $500,000 that he described as his assets in Canada, grant him and all his relatives pardon for his action, accept him as a citizen of Lebanon or Syria along with his children and reverse a Canadian court verdict declaring him insane, Beirut newspapers reported.

Uganda Goods Boycott Extended by Kenyans

NAIROBI, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Dock workers in Kenya's port of Mombasa today announced they would continue indefinitely a 48-hour anti-Uganda boycott started yesterday to protest Ugandan President Idi Amin's recent claims to Kenyan territory.

Union secretary Juma Boy said the decision was made at a meeting of members. Among Ugandan-bound cargo held up in Mombasa are about 50 military vehicles sent by the Libyan government to Kampala.

Iran Convicts Navy's Ex-Chief In Kickback Case

TEHRAN, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The former commander of the Iranian navy, 12 fellow officers and civilians were found guilty yesterday by a military tribunal of soliciting and accepting huge kickbacks over contracts for naval facilities.

The charges against the men did not identify the project, but usually reliable sources said it was a naval facility on the Persian Gulf designed to warn of a surprise attack. The military prosecutor's office also did not identify the contractors involved.

Former Adm. Ramzi Abbas Attaie and his deputy, former Adm. Hassan Rafiei, were sentenced to five years in prison. Attaie was ordered to pay 250 million rials ($3.57 million) in fines, indicating the amount of money he was convicted of accepting. Rafiei's fine was 357,000.

Other defendants included former Rear Adm. Mohemmend Sepasi, described as the deal's "mastermind," who became the government's chief witness. Sepasi received a four-year sentence and was fined $213,000, officials said.

Lagos Flights Resume

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—International flights in and out of Nigeria, suspended after the abortive coup Feb. 13, resumed today, an official announcement broadcast by Lagos radio said.



United Press International.

HEARST TRIAL HOOPLA—Would-be spectators at the Patricia Hearst trial in San Francisco were entertained by a fellow waitee who brought a hole-for-the-head drawing of the defendant as she appeared in a photo taken during her "captivity" by the Symbionese Liberation Army, whose seven-headed snake symbol is depicted.

Jury Startled by Action

Miss Hearst Refuses Testimony 42 Times

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Patricia Hearst startled the jury at her bank robbery trial yesterday by invoking the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination 42 times.

In addition to citing the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination, Miss Hearst said that if she responded to the questions being asked by the prosecution yesterday, she feared she would be endangering herself and her family.

Miss Hearst last week had pleaded possible self-incrimination 19 times, but when the jury was not present.

U.S. Attorney James Browning jr. asked Miss Hearst yesterday a series of questions about documents taken from the apartment where she lived before her arrest and from the apartment of William and Emily Harris, members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, the revolutionary group that kidnapped her on Feb. 4, 1974.

As court opened in the afternoon session Mr. Browning, in a slashing attack, resumed his cross-examination of Ulysses Hall, a prisoner brought here from Stockton on Friday as a defense witness. Mr. Browning contended that Hall was in jail at the time he testified he was having telephone conversations with Donald DeFreeze, a black escaped convict, also known as "Cinque," who was the SLA leader.

The defense yesterday afternoon also began the psychiatric testimony, which is expected to be important in this trial, with Louis West, chief of psychiatry at UCLA, on the stand.

Almost from the time Mr. West took the stand, Miss Hearst began to sob quietly, and tears came to her eyes frequently. Her most obvious emotional disturbance occurred as Mr. West described the state in which he found her last Sept. 20, the first time he met her.

"She seemed pale, thin and with a strained facial expression," he began. "There were no obvious signs of mental disturbance as we shook hands. She had no complaints about her treatment in jail. She was proud of nondescript, little objects in her cell, which she showed to me."

Shoulders Trembled

By this point, Miss Hearst's shoulders trembled and tears were visible in her eyes.

"But when we asked about her previous months' experience, it became difficult," the doctor said. "She began to cry. She wouldn't look at me, sometimes for an entire interview. Her voice was inaudible at such times, and it was difficult to get any information about what had happened to her.

"Gradually," he continued, "I began to see findings like the 'survivor's syndrome.' When we talked of the night of the kidnapping or of when she was put in the closet, there would be some kind of collapse: weeping, unable to talk, pallor around the nose and mouth. Her pulse was 140, twice normal. She was cold and clammy with sweat. It was clear that this was a person terrorized."

In the morning, Miss Hearst's refusal to answer came after the defense lost what may have been the most important battle since the trial began.

Year of Captivity

Judge Oliver Carter of federal District Court ended the battle by saying that federal law and court decisions clearly hold that Miss Hearst, in taking the witness stand, opened the way for questions Mr. Browning had previously put to her out of the jury's presence—the questions that drew the earlier Fifth Amendment answers. The jury was entitled to hear answers to the questions, which concerned a year of her captivity, the judge said.

"Under those circumstances I deem it relevant," the judge said. "The United States has the right and the privilege and the duty to examine her during that period of time as to what happened, because she herself has opened the whole period by taking the witness stand and giving testimony at both ends of that period."

F. Lee Bailey, Miss Hearst's chief defense counsel, sought to dispute the ruling, but the judge pointed at him and said, "Now, Mr. Bailey, nobody made her take the witness stand. She did not have to take the stand." Mr. Bailey responded that the judge's earlier rulings admitting information about matters after the bank robbery made that step necessary.

Mr. Bailey and another defense lawyer, Albert Johnson, hovered behind Miss Hearst to consult on almost every answer she gave in the 4 minutes during which she took refuge in the Fifth Amendment 42 times.

An Exchange

One such exchange with Mr. Browning, the prosecutor, went as follows:

Q. Miss Hearst, you testified earlier, I believe, that you had brought—you had come back across the United States with Jack Scott [a sports radical], and they dropped you off in Las Vegas. I ask you now where he dropped you off in Las Vegas, please?

A. I refuse to answer on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me and cause extreme danger to myself and my family.

Judge Carter went through the formal routine of warning Miss Hearst that she must answer, that she faced possible citation for contempt and that he will instruct the jury that it may take her refusal to answer into account.

Cuba Warned By Kissinger On Latin Role

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today reaffirmed Washington's support for an economic and political "agenda for action" to aid Latin America and warned Cuba against future foreign military adventures.

Shortly before his departure for Guatemala and Washington, Mr. Kissinger announced the creation of a U.S. task force and the beginning of Latin American consultations on a Colombian proposal that interhemispheric trade become a central purpose of the inter-American system.

"Our collective security is the bedrock of our relations," Mr. Kissinger said during a lunch at which Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber was the host. "We cannot neglect the reality that no nation can hope to advance if it is not secure."

Mr. Kissinger assured his host and Latin Americans in general that the United States remains dedicated to the principle of collective security and then lashed out at Cuba, without specifically mentioning the Caribbean nation, when he said that "recent events have shown that foreign adventurism is not dead."

"Expeditionary forces may still be sent across the oceans to intervene in and impose their will upon the domestic affairs of other countries," Mr. Kissinger said in a clear reference to Cuba's military intervention in Angola.

"The United States will not tolerate a challenge to the solemn treaty principle of nonintervention in this hemisphere," he said.

He made the statements during the lunch following a series of joint and separate meetings with the foreign ministers of Central American nations and an official of Panama.

Cosgrave to See Wilson

DUBLIN, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave will go to London on March 5 for talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, it was announced here today.

U.S. Charges UN Serves State More Than Individual

GENEVA, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The United Nations is in a crisis because it serves the interests of governments more than those of the individual, the United States declared today.

Leonard Garment, U.S. representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights, said there must be an end to the practice of double standards in the world organization.

"From the start, the idea of a universal system for the protection of human rights bound the United Nations structure together," Mr. Garment told the commission's 32d session.

"That, in essence, is the source of the contemporary crisis of the United Nations. This divergence from the founding ideals extends throughout the system of international organizations, but in no place is it more glaring and less acceptable than in the Human Rights Commission," he said.

Request by Hammer To Plead Is Rejected

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP).—A federal judge rejected industrialist Armand Hammer's request yesterday for a bedside proceeding to plead guilty to misdemeanor charges of making illegal campaign contributions to former President Richard Nixon.

U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Lydick said he was not convinced by attorneys for Mr. Hammer, 77, that the industrialist's health required he plead guilty and be sentenced at the same time. Mr. Hammer is chairman and chief executive officer of the Occidental Petroleum Co.

Paris SOS Number

PARIS, Feb. 24 (IHT).—An emergency telephone service for English-speaking residents of France, SOS-HELP, said today that it will continue its operation. It is primarily for persons in distress or crisis and offers a referral service. The number is 747-57-10.

Austerity Plan Studied

Spanish Strikes Continuing; Cabinet Meets on Economy

MADRID, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The government met today to study the difficult economic situation as strikes and protests continued to sweep Spain.

The Cabinet of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro met in an extraordinary session throughout the day to study a package of austerity measures designed to improve the balance of payments and to bring the government added revenue. Officials forecast price rises for luxury items and possibly for gasoline.

The country's economic problems, including a 15-per-cent annual inflation rate and unemployment of close to 5 per cent, have helped spark a seven-week wave of strikes and protests. The unrest and lost production present a major challenge to the post-Franco regime of King Juan Carlos.

The latest scenes of labor unrest are in Seville and the textile center of Sabadell.

And in the northern town of Vigo, more than 4,000 industrial workers were fired from their jobs today to punish them for having participated in illegal strikes, the national news agency, Cifra, reported.

Rubber Bullets Fired

In Sabadell, a satellite town of Barcelona, police fired rubber bullets last night and used tear gas to disperse 3,000 persons demonstrating against the arrest of 15 alleged strike agitators.

Following street clashes there last week between police and protesters that injured at least 11 persons, the town has been virtually paralyzed by a leftist-inspired general strike of its 30,000 workers. The stoppages have extended to shops, food markets, bars and restaurants.

In Seville, 1,200 employees of the municipal transport company, who have been on strike to press pay demands, ignored an order to return to work or face dismissal. Policemen and soldiers continued to run the city's transport system.

In Madrid, long-distance truck operators went on strike to protest the government's refusal to cut license fees for those companies whose trucks have been idled by the lack of business. They appealed to truckers all over Spain to join them in the strike.

An estimated total of 150,000 to 200,000 workers are idled by labor disputes.

Ultrarightists Watched

MADRID, Feb. 24 (NYT).—A group of more than 400 officers is keeping a close watch on ultrarightists in the top commands of the Spanish armed forces to prevent a possible military coup, according to a spokesman for the officers.

Known as the Democratic Military Union, the clandestine group has become a major center of attention here because of the prospective court-martial of 10 officers, one in absentia, for attempted rebellion. They are accused of being members of the union and, despite warnings from the government and military officials that the trial is a military matter, opposition political forces are defending the 10.

Hungary Installs Lekai as Primate

BUDAPEST, Feb. 24 (AP).—Bishop Laszlo Lekai, 65, was installed today as Roman Catholic archbishop of Esztergom, primate of Hungary and successor to the late Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty.

It was the first time the posts have been filled by a functioning prelate since Cardinal Mindszenty was arrested by the Communists in 1949.

Forty priests joined in celebrating the Installation Mass at the Esztergom Cathedral in northern Hungary. Representatives of the Hungarian government were present and so was Franz Cardinal Koenig of Austria.

Archbishop Lekai was named archbishop on Feb. 12 by Pope Paul VI following the approval of Hungary's government.

House Panel Begins Schorr Investigation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—A House committee met in closed session for two hours today as it began investigating CBS newsman Daniel Schorr's admitted leak of an intelligence report to a newspaper.

After the meeting, Rep. John Flynt jr., D-Ga., chairman of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, said it discussed hiring a staff and explored the House resolution ordering the investigation of the leak.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the DIAMOND for you
Now buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for our free brochure or visit us!
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse, 51, hoveniersstraat
antwerp — belgium
tel: 31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
A Renaissance of Graciousness
A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unruffled—never a convention.
THE MADISON
Washington's Correct Address
15th & M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone H.R.I. London 01-405-5438
Telex 851-265-497
or see your travel agent
Marshall B. Coyne, Proprietor

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal
HOUSE OF LORDS
8 years old





The luxury cigarette with American flavor
PHILIP MORRIS International

European Jet Challenging U.S. Jumbos

But in 20 Months, 32 Airbuses Sold

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Europe is making a late challenge in the wide-body airliner market—its 350-seat Airbus outsold all U.S. jumbos, except the Boeing 747, last year.

The A.300 Airbus, built jointly by France, West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands and Spain, entered commercial service 20 months ago. Recently it has won major contracts with Korean Airlines, Indian Airways and South African Airways despite fierce U.S. competition.

"In 1975 we had a very successful year," said Bernard Lathiere, chairman of Airbus Industrie, which builds the plane. "We know this year will be tough and not as good. But we have already made a breakthrough on the world market and the Airbus is definitely off the ground."

None Sold to U.S.

With 32 Airbuses sold to eight airlines—which have taken options for 24 additional planes—the aircraft is now in commercial service in Europe, Asia and the United States. But none has been sold to a U.S. airline.

Airbus Industrie says that the break-even point—that is when the revenue from sales of aircraft will have paid for the costs of developing the plane—will be reached somewhere after the sale of the 350th Airbus. The company expects to sell 1,000 of these planes before the end of the decade.

Britain backed out of the original Airbus program on the grounds that there were not enough sales prospects in view. However, the British firm Hawker Siddeley, which is part of Airbus Industrie on a private level, builds the aircraft's wings.

"We outsold the combined sales of U.S. Lockheed 1011 TriStars and McDonnell Douglas DC-10s in 1975," said Mr. Lathiere.

"With the Airbus, Europe has a winner," said Mr. Lathiere. "We hope to capture a fair share of the world market including the United States."

Mr. Lathiere said that Airbus Industrie is planning a series of aircraft based on the Airbus, including a four-engine airliner and a military version which could carry 600 troops or serve as a tanker for refueling fighters in flight.

Lufthansa, hitherto critical of the European aircraft industry, and particularly its after-sales service, has become the latest Airbus client. The West German airline will begin regular Airbus services April 1.

Profitable Route

Air France has been successful with its fleet of Airbuses, particularly on the profitable Paris-London route.

The French national airline is also operating an Airbus service within France, to Africa and may start Airbus flights to Tokyo before the end of the year.

Air France has also introduced the Airbus in its new A.300B-4 longer range version on the American market with regular flights from New York to Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Korean Airlines is using the A.300 B-4 Airbus from Seoul to Tokyo and Fukuoka, in Japan, Taipei, Hong Kong and Bangkok.

U.S. airline executives aboard demonstration flights have applauded the Airbus's smooth takeoff and landing, comfort, quietness and low cost, but have placed no orders.

"The Americans now admit that there is less trouble with two engines than with four and sooner or later they are bound to come in," said Mr. Lathiere.

Airbus Industrie claims that the operating costs of the Airbus are 15 per cent less than narrow medium-haul jets such as the Boeing 727 and 11 per cent less than the three-engine wide-body McDonnell Douglas DC-10, and Lockheed TriStars which also make medium-range runs.

Sudan Executes 3

CAIRO, Feb. 24 (AP).—Three Sudanese soldiers were executed in Khartoum after being convicted of taking part in an abortive coup last September against President Gaafar Numeiri, the Sudanese state radio, monitored by the Middle East News Agency, reported.



Associated Press.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE DAUGHTER—William H. Levit, a Superior Court judge in Los Angeles, swore in his daughter, Jacqueline L. Weiss, as a Los Angeles Municipal Court judge Tuesday to form the state's first father-daughter team of judges. Judge Weiss, 40, was appointed to her post by Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown.

National Beliefs Jeopardized

Out of Work Japanese Can't Believe It

KAWASAKI, Japan, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Kyoko Kikuchi is a trained and experienced computer keypuncher who is eager to work, but she is unemployed.

Like 3 million or more other Japanese, Miss Kikuchi is out of work for the first time in her career and is unable to find employment.

The Japanese, widely known for their successful economic development, are experiencing their longest and deepest recession since World War II.

Now at its highest level in 16 years and still worsening, unemployment has become a frustrating phenomenon that jeopardizes some basic national beliefs, including the tenet that each citizen has a right to a full-time job, generally for life and with the same company.

Polls indicate widespread concern about future employment throughout this island nation of 111 million. And economists and business leaders began recently to warn of "social unrest" should unemployment continue. Such dissatisfaction could be registered against the ruling Liberal Democratic party in elections for the lower house of parliament that must be held before December.

'I Don't Understand'

At 19, Miss Kikuchi is too young to vote. But there are too many more immediate concerns anyway. Her company dormitory room, a tiny studio for which she pays the equivalent of $5 a month, must be vacated by the end of February. Her $217 monthly wages have stopped. Unemployment benefits will not start for another month. And her applications for other jobs have been rejected.

"I don't understand the reasons," said Miss Kikuchi.

The reasons stem from Japan's recession, now into its third year. It was touched off by the energy crisis and consumer resistance to accompanying inflated prices. At first, Japanese firms could carry surplus personnel, as the social ethic here required, with reserves accumulated over two decades of unprecedented economic growth.

Some employees received extra holidays or extended vacations at 90-per-cent pay. But those financial reserves are depleted now and December saw a record number of bankruptcies.

The result, according to figures just made public, was that unemployment in December exceeded 1 million, a figure expected to grow by 400,000 by March. The total work force is counted at 53 million, or nearly half the population.

Here in Kawasaki, formerly a shady, sprawling pear orchard that has become Japan's 10th largest city, municipal officials say the unemployment rate has passed 6,000—or six times the 1972 rate.

Japan's unemployment may seem small, but it is growing. It is unprecedented in a land accustomed to shortages of workers, not jobs. And statistically it excludes a large number of potential workers.

Economists here figure that the official unemployed total should be doubled or trebled for a more realistic comparison to Western nations.

The unemployment figure, for instance, does not include Miss Kikuchi. In the complex social semantics of a country that prohibits "layoffs" and "firings," Miss Kikuchi is considered to have left work to help her financially troubled employer.

Since she quit by choice, she cannot receive unemployment benefits for at least one month, so even though she is out of work, in Japan she is not listed as unemployed.

The reality of her situation, however, is more revealing. Last month Miss Kikuchi's employer, a Kawasaki steel firm whose name she does not want published because it would lose face, told union officials that it hoped about 400 employees would choose to retire soon.

'Voluntary' Moves

The next day the appropriate forms made their way around the factory with a note detailing the company's business difficulties. Predictably, 400 workers, including Miss Kikuchi, "voluntarily retired."

Three firms—Toshiba, Nippon Denki and Fujitsu—have announced sweeping "voluntary retirement" programs. They are the largest of the 37,600 employers in Kawasaki.

New Soviet Optical Telescope Reported Largest in World

By Robert A. Toth

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—The Soviet Union has put into operation the world's largest optical telescope which can see 50 per cent farther into the universe than Mt. Palomar's, now the second biggest.

The reflecting mirror on the Soviet instrument, which collects and focuses the dim light from distant stars onto photographic plates, measures 237 inches in diameter compared to Palomar's 200 inches and weighs 42 tons compared to Palomar's 14.5 tons.

The telescope took 16 years to build and assemble atop the 6,800-foot-high Mt. Pastukhov in the Greater Caucasus of southern Russia. At the end of December it took its first photos, Pravda said last week, although Trud reported that it first locked onto stars in regular operation Feb. 7.

First target for study by the new telescope will be the quasars which emit enormous bursts of radio waves in deep space, according to the telescope's chief designer, Dr. Bagrat Ionnisiani, and the Academy of Science's astronomy chairman, Dr. E. Mustel, writing in Pravda.

Brief reports on the telescope's progress have appeared in recent years here, but Soviet authorities repeatedly have refused permission for a Western correspondent to visit the site.

Soviet contacts said that the area also holds the major Soviet radio telescope facility, which would be a unique concentration of the two kinds of astronomical observatories.

Like the Palomar telescope, which went into operation in 1948 after 30 years of work, the new Soviet instrument (referred to as BTA, without explanation) represents a feat of engineering ingenuity rather than a scientific breakthrough as such.

A small telescope is essentially a magnifying glass in a tube. When the concave lens is made very big, however, the glass absorbs a significant amount of light from the star being studied. So astronomers a half century ago began to make telescopes with reflecting mirrors—a convex lens, coated on the bottom with aluminum paint—to improve reception.

The reflecting mirror lies at the bottom of a long tube, collects and focuses the star light back up to a secondary mirror which directs it out of the tube to the photographic plate or observer.

The greatest design difference from the Palomar telescope is the way the Soviet instrument is mounted.

Any telescope needs two axes to follow stars precisely and smoothly across the skies to achieve the necessary exposure time—usually a few minutes—to take a photograph without blurring.

Palomar's telescope has one axis parallel to the earth's axis, the other perpendicular to it, in what is called equatorial mounting.

The Soviet Union uses the so-called altitude-azimuth mounting, with one axis simply vertical to the ground, the other horizontal. The anti-azimuthal mounting, first used by Galileo 350 years ago, was said by Moscow News to offer some basic advantages.

"The tube's load upon the support-turning part is vertical, and the structure of the telescope is symmetrical, rigid and compact. The tube rotates only around the horizontal axis. The balancing part of the tube is simplified as much as possible," it said.

On the other hand, the complexity of controlling the rotation of the observatory (which weighs a total of 650 tons) became greater. This was solved, Moscow News said, by using digital computers, photo-electric and TV control systems. Smooth movement was achieved using high-precision worm screws measuring almost 20 feet in diameter.

Pravda claimed that the new mounting "opens the way to creating even bigger telescopes." Meanwhile, it added, this new telescope can pick up the light from a candle more than 15,000 miles away.

© Los Angeles Times.

Angola Airlift For Refugees

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Feb. 24 (AP).—An airlift of some 4,500 refugees from southern Angola to Portugal was reported progressing smoothly here today.

South African officials said at least three planes each carrying 185 refugees would fly from Windhoek to Portugal today and the airlift would continue until the end of the month.

About 1,600 refugees are being flown from South African-run camps in southern Angola to Windhoek while 2,900 others, who have made their way to South-West Africa in private vehicles, will be brought to Windhoek by train and bus.

There are an estimated 12,000 refugees from the Angolan fighting in four camps run by South Africa in southern Angola, but only Portuguese citizens are being allowed to join the airlift to Lisbon.

England Reports Flu Killed 259 in Week

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Influenza killed 259 persons in England and Wales in the week that ended Feb. 14, more than a threefold increase over the previous week, in which there were 79 deaths, the Department of Health said today.

The infection rate was 537.4 cases per 100,000 persons of the population of 49 million.

A Million Strike In Rome Area

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP).—About one million workers went on strike in Rome and its metropolitan area today, affecting urban transport, industry, trade and government offices.

The one-day stoppage was called by Italy's three major unions to protest unemployment. The unions estimated the number of jobless at 150,000 in the area, out of a population of four million.

During the strike, railways and airports operated normally.

8 Slain in Philippines

MANILA, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Despite stepped-up government troop strength, Communist guerrillas on Saturday ambushed a military civic action team about 180 miles north of here, killing eight and seriously wounding another, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Court to Decide Firm's Liability to Blacks

U.S. Pullman Car Porters Win Suit Over Bias

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Pullman car porters were portrayed over the years as ambassadors of goodwill, always courteous and correct, contented and eager to serve.

But there was a different view. "The train was like a spaceship, in a way," said Willie Leftwich jr., a lawyer for the porters in a lawsuit brought against the company in 1963. "The porters were forced to be docile on the trains, but they came off the trains like tigers, eager to tell about the horrors they faced daily and for years."

Last week, Judge Alfred Arraj of the U.S. District Court in Denver ruled that the porters had correctly asserted that for years they were the subjects of discrimination—bound to their jobs as porters, often doing the work of conductors but not getting the promotions or the pay due them.

Pullman cars are rare since the company ceased operation in 1969—a casualty of changing transportation patterns.

Court Persuaded

But retired Pullman car porters persuaded the court that in the 100 years or so of Pullman service the job of porter was set aside for black men. And the men hired as porters were locked into that narrow role as a segregated job classification. Even though they often did the job of conductors, they were paid less and worked harder, they testified.

The federal court ruled in their favor, and sometime in the next few months it will determine the financial liability of Pullman toward more than 3,000 porters.

Martin Rock, general counsel of Pullman, which is in the process of liquidation, said by telephone from his Chicago office: "With this mess, we'll probably have to wait before concluding the liquidation—until the appeal process is exhausted."

The remaining "shell" of the Pullman Co. has only two full-time employees, "and some desks and typewriters," Mr. Rock said. "The company also had, as of the last report period, about $8 million from sale of the other assets," he added.

A group of Pullman porters, all but one of them retired, talked to a reporter the other day about their experiences.

Employment for Blacks

In the 1930s, when many of the men were hired by Pullman to be porters, their jobs were a substantial share of the employment possibilities for black people, they said.

There was a note of pride in the fact that an applicant had to have an unblemished record to be hired by Pullman. The applicant also had to have recommendations from "two or more white people," said Hal Leftwich, 57-year-old uncle of Willie, who has spent 35 years with the railroads and has not yet retired. He was bitter about this requirement.

Sometimes, when the management wanted to cut corners, they would put a porter in charge of the whole car instead of a conductor. They were paid from $20.25 to $32.50 extra a mo and some of them served in role for years—but they were promoted to the job of conduct

Salary records show that 1946 conductors were paid to $289 a month, depending u seniority, but porters-in-cha were paid $196 to $207—a m imum difference of $93 a mo

As the years went by, the ferential widened, so that 1966 the maximum difference $175 a month. It was not u 1967, according to court pap that porters-in-charge were moted to conductor.

The porters were most voci ous complaining about comp attitudes that they were of the equipment and not u We were told to stay with assigned car no matter w happened," said Leroy Richie, who served for 26 years.

Sometimes disabled Pull cars would be separated from train on Wyoming prairies, Hal Leftwich, where the wi temperature would be "30 to below zero" and the car w be without heat.

"You would just have to tight and wait for a repair cr he said, "even though it w sometimes take days for them get there."

And then there were the dignities associated with prejudice.

Stand Under Tree

In some Southern states, ters-in-charge would be requ to stand under a tree to for their tickets to be colle by train authorities because were not allowed to enter tions.

In one Oklahoma town, porters were forbidden to the community even to eat—grocery stores would not sell food.

They criticized their union, Brotherhood of Sleeping Porters, for being ineffective redressing their grievances. at least the union made it sible for us to confront accusers, and it establishe grievance procedure," said Leftwich.

The employment of por reached its height in the 1940s, the men said, when a 15,000 were in the force.



Associated Press.

SKIP-PERSON—Petty Officer 3/c Margaret Mollenkopf is the skipper of a 40-foot Coast Guard boat in Spokane, Wash. Her crew consists of two men and, she says, "I've never asked them to, but the men try to suppress the normal salty vocabulary on boats and keep apologizing for slip-ups."

Instant Slums at Pattaya

Thai Resort Awash in Tide of Sleaziness

By David A. Andelman

PATTAYA, Thailand, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Two years ago, Pattaya was a quiet, idyllic beach resort, the green palm trees rustling quietly over the bleached sand along the Gulf of Siam.

Now, it is well on its way to becoming another honky-tonk—cheap restaurants crowding down to the water's edge, spilling their sewage into the ocean, a chaotic jumble of shops decaying within weeks after they open, noodle stands springing up wherever a square foot of ground is cleared.

Some of the local people want to do something about it, before it is too late. But they have already, it seems, lost the opening battle, and the future is grim.

The opening battleground was a shopping center, which in Pattaya means rows of cheap shops—metal-grated storefronts with two floors of living quarters above them, all in stark concrete painted a sickly green.

On one side of the shopping center is the luxury Hyatt-Pattaya Palace Hotel, on the other a plush shopping mall, carefully landscaped.

"Look at that," said Marie, who manages a gift shop next to the new development. She shook her head in disgust.

"Who is going to come into this part of town when that is finished?" she asked. "One hundred and eighty shophouses, 180 families living and working there, with all their garbage, the noise."

The question of why the shopping center was built in the heart of one of Thailand's biggest areas of tourist revenue is a study in the way power and money operate in Thailand—frequently in ways that most concede are directly contrary to the national interest.

The owner of the shopping center is a powerful Chinese businessman from Bangkok, the owner of a large construction company whose chief profits are made not in the rental and management of a shopping center but in its construction and sale.

So he is building the complex quickly, selling his units at $15,000 apiece.

The new county executive in Pattaya says he is increasingly frustrated and dismayed by the decay that he concedes he is thus far powerless to stop.

"What should we be doing?" he asks visitors in frustration.

"We are trying; we have warned the restaurants and the hotels that line the waterfront not to dump their garbage or their refuse in there, and we may levy fines. We are working on a plan for the area; there will be no more of those big hotels built, for instance, for many years."

Yet, he conceded, nobody has yet had to pay the $50 fine for polluting and the master plan has still not been put on paper.

Denmark Wants To Return 200 Saigon Children

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24 (AP).—Premier Anker Joergensen said today that about 200 Vietnamese children and youths brought to Denmark after the Communist take-over of Saigon should be returned to their homeland "on the best convenient date."

He spoke to newsmen after a Cabinet meeting on the fate of the refugees, who are the center of a controversy here because of efforts to get them to other countries.

"We give absolute priority to the interests of these children and plan to protect them in the best possible way until they can return safely home," Mr. Joergensen said.

A Foreign Ministry official also branded as "absolute nonsense" a U.S. lawyer's charge that the children were being held in a school "behind barbed wire, guards and dogs."

The accusation was made by Charles Watts, an Oklahoma City lawyer who worked as an adviser to the former South Vietnamese government and who since its fall has been sponsoring the entry of Vietnamese refugees into the United States.

Laos Breaks Israeli Ties

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Communist government of Laos announced that it has broken diplomatic relations with Israel because of Israeli "aggression and savage occupation of Arab territory."

ASEAN Meeting Ends in Promise Of Mutual Amity

BALI, Indonesia, Feb. 24 (AP).—Leaders of the five-member Association of South East Asian Nations ended a two-day meeting today by signing a "declaration of ASEAN concord" and a "treaty of amity and cooperation in Southeast Asia."

Neither document represents a dramatic policy initiative.

Foreign ministers of the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia signed a third document creating an ASEAN secretariat to coordinate their work and that of ASEAN economic ministers.

"The meeting was held in the traditional ASEAN spirit of friendship and cordiality," a communiqué said.

The five Presidents and Prime Ministers "reaffirmed the determination of their respective governments to continue to work for the promotion of peace, stability and progress in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to world peace and international harmony," the communiqué said.

EEC's Ortoli Sees Ford, Top Aides

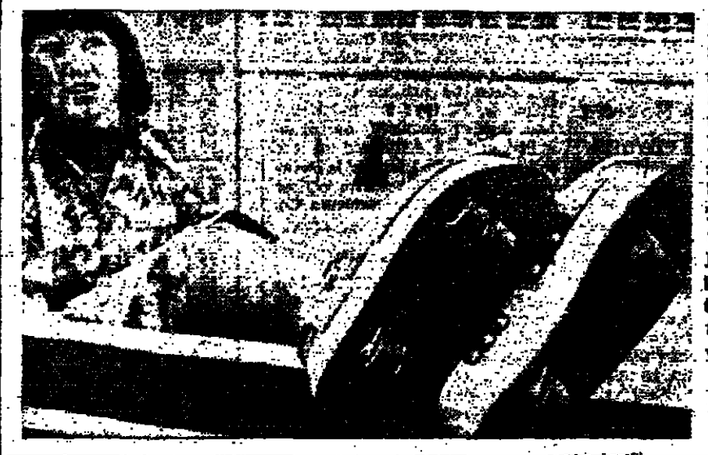
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The president of the European Economic Community Commission, François-Xavier Ortoli, today met President Ford to discuss U.S.-Europe economic relations.

Mr. Ortoli, winding up a two-day visit to Washington, spent 50 minutes with Mr. Ford before holding separate discussions with Treasury Secretary William Simon and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Ortoli, who was in Canada last week for talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and other Canadian officials, was to return to Brussels tonight.

Paris Suicide Pact

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—A Paris businessman, 55, shot five members of his family dead and then killed himself with the same rifle in an apparent suicide pact, police said today.



MOVIN' ON—A Swiss firm introduced its Rollelogs at the just-opened Frankfurt spring fair, UPI reports. The wheels retract. No, the IHT does not know who makes them, how much they cost, or where you can buy them.

UPI.

Michael Polanyi, A Scientist, Dies In Britain at 84

NORTHAMPTON, Engla Feb. 24 (UPI).—Scientist-sopher Michael Polanyi, 84, in a hospital here yesterday a short illness.

Mr. Polanyi was a phys chemist, professor of social s ies and doctor of medicine. wrote books on economics much of his intellectual act was concerned with the free of scientific thought.

Mr. Polanyi was born in gary. He was a medical of in the Austro-Hungarian Arm World War I and, after b wounded, completed his do ate in chemistry in a hospit 1917.

Mr. Polanyi went to Berlin built a distinguished caree a researcher. He left Berli 1933 in protest against methods and moved to chester.

As professor of physical c istry from 1933 to 1948, he up a renowned research scho Manchester University. He switched specialties and another 10 years at Manch as professor of social studies.

Lisa Duncan

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NY Lisa Duncan, 76, one of six ad ed daughters of dancer Isa Duncan, died Jan. 24 in Dres East Germany. In the 1920s 1930s, Miss Duncan danced the Isadorabelles. Later, taught dancing in Paris.

Hector Basaldua

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 24 —Argentine impressionist pa Hector Basaldua, 80, died night after a long illness, family said today.

In 1956, Mr. Basaldua won National Plastic Arts Prize the Palanza Award, the two Argentine art awards.

Assembly Backs Iceland Premier Over Cod War

REYKJAVIK, Feb. 24 (ters).—The Icelandic governm won a vote of confidence in liament today after a night debate in which it denied o sition charges of being too with Britain in their fisheries pute.

During the debate, Pre Geir Hallgrimsson announ plans to strengthen the c guard with more patrol boats said that they would keep "agile guerrilla warfare" aga British trawlers defying Icela unilaterally proclaimed 200-fishing limit.

British frigates have been ing to protect the traw against repeated forays by guard vessels attempting to their fishing gear.

[The coast guard reported two British frigates today med deliberately two Icela gunboats, causing serious dam to one of them, UPI reports

In London, the Defense M istry said of the incident an Icelandic patrol boat ram into the side of the Bri frigate Yarmouth twice, "without any warning or jus cation."

TAX-FREE BMWs.
DRIVE THEM HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Enjoying your stay in Britain? You'll enjoy it more with a tax-free BMW to get around in—and to take home.

BMW Park Lane can supply you with a range of BMWs from stock, complying with European, US, or Australian regulations. Starting with the new 3 Series—the shape of cars to come.

We're very happy to deliver anywhere in the UK—and all our cars are covered by a 12-month unlimited world-wide guarantee, and a six-year rust guarantee.

BMW Concessionaires GB Ltd.
Tourist, N.A.T.O. and Diplomatic Sales,
56 Park Lane, London, W1Y 3DA.
Telephone: 01-629 9277. Telex: 935540.

The car for our times

هذا من الأصل

ART

Coat of Blue For Bricks at Tate Gallery

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Britain's most controversial artistic exhibit—a pile of 120 bricks—was removed from public display at London's Tate Gallery yesterday after a young man sprayed blue wood coloring over it.

The bricks, arranged in a rectangle two bricks thick by American sculptor Carl André and first put on display at the Tate last week, were vandalized in an apparent protest over their purchase by the gallery.

The work, bought for an undisclosed sum out of the Tate's £500,000 annual government grant, has provoked widespread controversy, with many people accusing the gallery of squandering public money.

Suggestions

Some have suggested that the gallery should now buy exhibits ranging from a vacuum cleaner to pieces of string.

Sir Norman Reid, the Tate's director, said that the bricks were taking a bath. They will not be on display for a while with people in their present mood," he added.

The work was originally exhibited in the United States in 1969 with a $12,000 price tag but did not find a buyer.

The bricks had been discussed in newspapers, on radio and television and in cartoons since their installation. The Tate's attendances doubled.

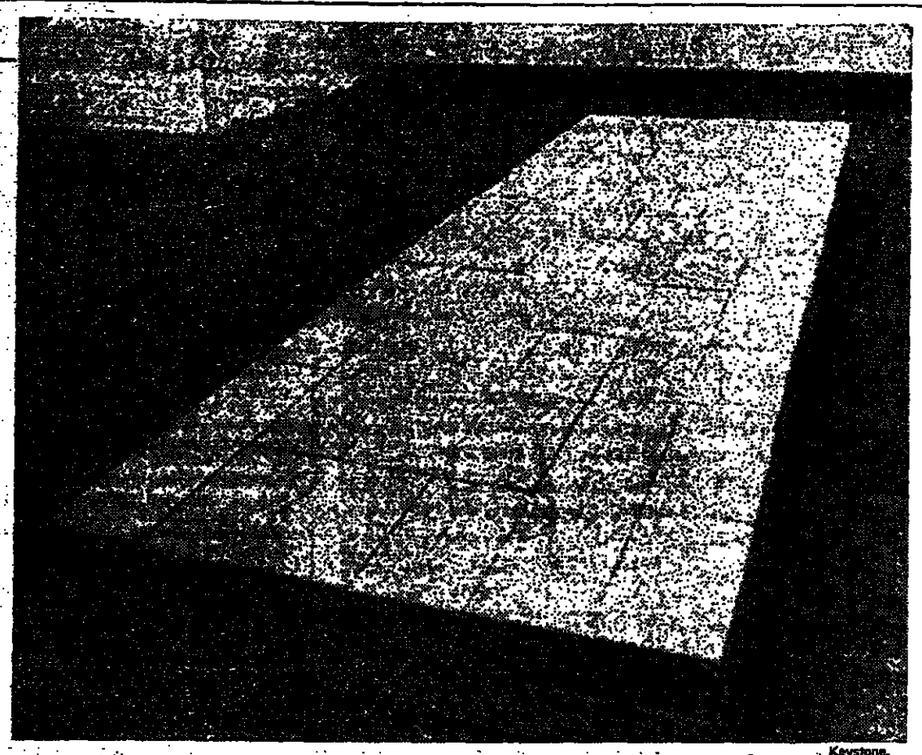
Yesterday, Peter Stowell-Phillips, 27, an amateur painter, said he doused the bricks with a small bottle of blue vegetable dye.

He said that he warned other spectators in the gallery to stand well back and then emptied the bottle over the bricks.

"The people all clapped and applauded me and patted me on the back," Mr. Stowell-Phillips said. "Except for two old ladies who said, 'You are a silly person,' and went off to fetch somebody."

Mr. Stowell-Phillips, who said he dyed the bricks both on artistic grounds and as a protest against waste of taxpayer funds, then simply walked out.

"If people are going to behave like this it would be better to give the bricks a slight rest," Sir Norman said. He said that the gallery would not press charges.



Keystone.

Carl André's brick arrangement before it was sprayed by spectator.

MOVIES

Rossellini's Neo-Realistic New Testament

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 24 (IHT).—Roberto Rossellini's "Le Messie" (The Messiah), is the New Testament reduced to neo-realism, a singularly uninspired experiment. It has evidently the imprimatur of the church for its Parisian première took place in l'Eglise de la Trinité, a tribute to its reverence rather than treatment. (It is now on view at the Gaumont-Champs-Elysées, in Italian with French subtitles.)

It is curious that no great dramatist has written a Jesus Christ play. Oberammergau? But the Passion Play performed there, created in 1662, combines two dramas of the Augsburg cycle of the 15th and 16th centuries, both rude works by forgotten authors. On the other hand, the cinema since its infancy has been adapting Matthew, Mark, Luke and John for the screen. From Sidney Olcott's early "From Manger to Cross," and De Mille's "King of Kings" to Pasolini's "Gospel According to St. Matthew" and George Stevens's "The Greatest Story Ever Told." Though varying in quality, they have all failed to capture the mystic wonder and high tragedy to be found in the Bible.

Rossellini has tackled the scriptures with a straightforward football charge and delivers a flavorless sermon. He dips into the Old Testament to sketch the history of the Jews with shots of the Exodus and Saul on the battlefields. This prologue done, he moves on to Herod's court and proceeds to depict most of the major events of the life of Jesus with blunt literality accompanied by colloquial dialogue. Nowhere is there a spark of imagination and the beckoning theatrical possibilities are utterly neglected. How does he reconcile the gentle Jesus, lamb in arms, and the prophet who speaks of sword and fire? He doesn't. The characterizations of the disciples are feeble—even Judas is a dramatic washout. The one-dimensional approach remains defeatingly persistent and the acting is, save perhaps for Jean Martin's Pilate, that of Sunday school students doing scenes from the Bible. Pier Maria Rossi's Jesus does little more than awkwardly recite the parables and prophecies and the color photography gives a picture postcard of Tunis.

Rossellini says that he is not an artist, but a worker trying to do his best. This is the familiar chant of a segment of Italian movie directors these days, but it is pertinent to the latest work of the man who, as an artist, made "Open City" and "Paisan." Though he has nothing to say about Jesus in his film, he has obviously worked long and hard to realize this disappointing picture. His sincerity is not to be doubted. He is interested in all religions. He has announced that his next film will be about Karl Marx.

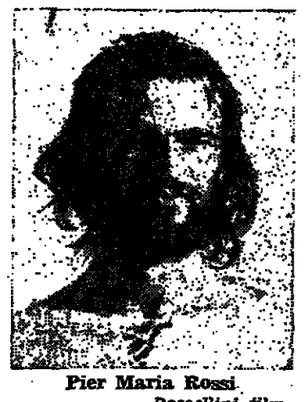
* * *

The French cinema, following the Hollywood lead, is about to allot annual prizes—Césars—for distinguished achievement. The Académie des Arts et Techniques du Cinéma will give 12 awards—for the best French film, the best actress, the best actor, the best director (who logically should have directed the best film) and so on. There will also be a prize for the best foreign film released in France during the year.

The award ceremonies will be broadcast over French television on March 27—a week prior to the Oscar festivities in Los Angeles—and the nominees will be announced on television on Feb. 25.

* * *

"Attention les Yeux!" (at the Biarritz, the Max Linder and the Balzac) will certainly not be on any honor list and is worth mentioning only because it shows what is overtaking light movie comedy. Bare of genuine humor and any trace of sophistication, it has grown vulgar and cheap, flirting with pornography. The basic premise here—the making of a hard-core porn film—is serviceable and was put to amusing use by the Finnish director, Jon Donner, in a brilliant comedy a few seasons ago. But on this offensive occasion, the idea is mechanically exploited with stale gags and repugnant piffle.



Pier Maria Rossi
. . . Rossellini film.

"A Nous les Petites Anglaises" (at the Elysées-Lincoln, the Gaumont and the Saint-Germain Studio) and "Les Loios de Lola" (at La Clef, the Marbeuf and the *Olympic*) belong to the same lamentable school, marking a decline of what was once called la Nouvelle Vague.

* * *

"Pictures at an Exhibition" (at Les Grands Augustins and the Action République in English) is a TV recording of a concert by the British pop group, Emerson, Lake and Palmer. They improvise on Mussorgsky as startling lighting effects flash.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largset cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail, for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Pelikanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.

Gold Medal

In the U.S. and France

Making Statements With Videotape

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, Feb. 24 (IHT).—The curious crowd clustered in front of the American Cultural Center last night nearly outnumbered the people inside.

Spectators on both sides of the big picture windows stared in amazement as a futuristic white vehicle drove through a mountain of flaming TV sets, and the event was relayed in living color on four television monitors scattered around a "living room" set up in the center's main gallery, during the first night of a week-long series entitled "Video Documentaries."

Presented by Sherrie Rabinowitz, a founding member of the San Francisco-based group Optic Nerve, the ambitious program shows examples of a growing trend in the United States, the use of videotape cameras to record events spontaneously, cheaply and inconspicuously.

Miss Rabinowitz is here, at the invitation of the French government, explaining what is happening in American video. The videotape camera was born in 1967 and "grew up in the late 60s when there was idealism about social processes. Most video groups try to work towards making some social statement," she said.

Establishment television is at once curious and condescending towards video. "Those guys freaked out when they first saw us, a bunch of hippy-looking kids running around with small hand cameras. And we represent a point of view different from NBC or CBS so they wondered what was going on."

Just as television is produced with teams of cameramen, interviewers, producers and writers, video is also done mostly in groups. But the members tend to play together and function interchangeably, with everyone having a turn at each job. "I'm used to working in a cooperative fashion—it's most satisfying and you get a better product," Miss Rabinowitz stated. This method is nonexistent in France. "The few people working in video here are very removed from each other. Part of my work has just been bringing French people in the field in contact with each other."

The fact that video is more advanced in the United States has largely to do with the importance of television there (99.9 per cent of U.S. households have TV, 82 per cent of French ones). "Let's face it, America has become a television culture. Here, it has much less impact," Miss Rabinowitz observed. "And French TV is certainly not ready for video." One reason that video poses such a threat is that it



Sherrie Rabinowitz
. . . Optic Nerve.

can be produced much less expensively, and with many fewer technicians.

Although U.S. unions are beginning to protest video on network television for this reason, TV stations are starting to realize the potential of video for certain kinds of filming. Miss Rabinowitz points out the greater flexibility of a small porta-pack and handheld camera, in contrast to the bulky equipment with the spaghetti tangle of cables and glaring lights needed for regular television.

In France

"Video is particularly good for *vérité* situations, because people are less conscious of it. It can become part of the scene after a while." A small, detachable camera is now being developed in France that does not require the cameraman to face the subject he is filming.

Because of video's affinity for on-the-spot shooting, Optic Nerve has made several tapes on community problems, in situations where standard TV equipment would have been impossible. Their latest projects, both funded by foundation grants, are on abortion, showing an actual procedure, and on the San Francisco County jails.

The group functions as a collective, with all the money put into a communal pot. Optic Nerve began life in 1970 as a photography cooperative. Miss Rabinowitz, who now teaches video at the University of California at Berkeley, is a graduate in architecture who learned video techniques by doing. "One day, we just pitched in, bought a porta-pack and began experimenting. That was five years ago and there was no one around to teach us."

As one of the pioneering video groups, Optic Nerve is both pleased and concerned with video's growing acceptance by broadcast television. "TV is how you reach the most people in America," Miss Rabinowitz admitted. "But now video runs the risk of looking more and more like establishment TV." The danger, as she sees it, is that video groups might be trading their experimental roles for acceptance and more outlets to the public in the future.

Last night, she showed three tapes that demonstrated different aspects of video—a look at Louisiana Cajun communities, with a minimum of the invasion of privacy feeling that television can create; video as pure art and image, and video as the recorder of an event. In the first, "The Good Times Are Killing Me" was an hour-and-a-half color portrait of the French-Indian-black Cajuns. The techniques were slick and professional, with sophisticated mixing, fading and blending of images. The second tape was video feedback, a process of focusing the camera on the feedback monitor, creating weird, wiggly images to the accompaniment of a Moog synthesizer. Miss Rabinowitz referred to its producer, Skip Sweeney, as a "video artist."

An Event

The last film, "Media Burn," was a self-styled event put on by Ant Farm, a group of San Francisco architects reacting to the probably universal impulse to smash your television set. Staged in a huge parking lot, the happening consisted of two brave, astronaut-suited drivers ramming a transformed finny '59 Cadillac through a mountain of burning sets. A John F. Kennedy lookalike gave a patriotic speech beforehand, and traditional TV, with heavy-handedness, turned out to cover the media burn for the satirizing eye of the alternative video groups who made the film.

Video was not always so sophisticated, as demonstrated in a film shown privately over the weekend, called "Miss California 1973," made by Optic Nerve. Although heads were occasionally lopped off and cameras zoomed in and out of focus, the ability of video to look at the minutia of an event, and thus make a statement about it, was evident. Beauty contestants and their promoters spoke freely with the video group, showing both the real drama and ridiculousness of beauty pageants. Miss Rabinowitz allowed that such closeness created conflicts. "We got to like some of the girls, we didn't want them to seem silly."

Now she is trying to arrange some cooperative exchanges with American video groups and to show people here what is happening in the United States. She says that French television is, in some ways, superior to the American product, but doesn't think this is important. "The French claim that their color is the best in the world. It is, but so what? It doesn't plug in anywhere else."

Miss Rabinowitz wants to return to the United States this summer for the Bicentennial, although she is not sure why. "When you're living in a Paris apartment older than your country, you wonder what all the fuss is about."

For the remainder of the week, she will present "Video Documentaries" nightly at 7 at the American Cultural Center.

1st Woman Named As President of Harvard Review

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The Harvard Law Review, one of the most prestigious legal journals, has elected its first woman president. She is Susan Estrich, 23, of Cambridge, Mass., a second-year student at the Harvard Law School.

Expressing satisfaction that the image of the review as a "male bastion" had ended, Miss Estrich said that her election reflected a "long process" at Harvard of breaking down sexual-role stereotypes.

Members of the review are chosen by grades or, under a new policy, a writing competition. They choose and edit articles by lawyers, professors and legal scholars, and also write comments about recent court decisions and notes on various areas of law.

South Africa Backs London Dance Group

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—A new international ballet company was launched here today amid controversy over its backing from South Africa.

The London-based company, called International Ballet, is to perform in South Africa for two six-week seasons annually in return for £1 million over the next five years from the Performing Arts Council of the Orange Free State.

Max Martin, administrative director of the ballet, said at a press conference today that the company's dancers would all have to agree to perform in South Africa.

Equity, the actors' and dancers' union, was being asked to provide special contracts which would allow the dancers to perform in front of South Africa's racially segregated audiences, Mr. Martin said. Equity's standard contract forbids artists appearing in South Africa from performing in front of segregated audiences.

Where there are skies, there's Lufthansa.



For down-to-earth information about our skies, there are 273 Lufthansa offices around the world. And thousands of IATA travel agents.

Lufthansa
German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, February 25, 1976 *

The Nuclear Peril

In the wake of Hiroshima, the release of nuclear energy was considered a two-faced phenomenon: a peril in war, a blessing for peace. The original U.S. plan, at a time when the United States shared its nuclear knowledge only with Britain, and had a virtual monopoly of its practical application, was for a firm international control of all aspects of nuclear energy. That plan, as is frequently forgotten today, was vetoed by the Soviet Union and both military and civilian manifestations of this enormous source of power spread to many parts of the world, and took on many shapes and guises.

Now the simplistic notion that nuclear warheads are just another kind of weapon has been widely recognized as a fallacy potentially fatal for mankind. And the early optimism about the atom as a cheap and safe source of energy has been subjected to increasing criticism. Whether malice or accident should cause a nuclear explosion, the results are recognized as vastly destructive. Moreover, especially since India exploded its nuclear device two years ago, it is acknowledged that the line between military and civilian atomic power is too often hazy and easily transgressed.

Yet, for all the efforts to contain the peril, domestically and internationally, there is still no clear code, no agreed method, for doing so. The United States and the Soviet Union may discuss and even limit strategic weapons. Self-denying and self-limiting treaties may be signed; an International Atomic Energy Agency may be set up in Vienna to draw up safeguards. But questions of national prestige and trade still made any overall approach practically impossible. And the smaller states still tended to regard nuclear weapons as their "equalizer"—the terms used in the American West for the six-shooter that put little men on a par with big men.

So there is the irony of a secret agreement among seven industrialized nations on four principles that are to govern sales of nuclear materials and equipment, in the hope that peaceful nuclear energy may be fostered without the threat of too many fingers on too many buttons in the military area.

The secrecy is ironical in that its motivation is so narrow and nationalistic, considering the global nature of the peril. But the fact of the agreement represents a genuine advance toward acceptance of the painful truth that stewardship of nuclear energy is as heavy a responsibility as any government can assume. And perhaps—there is a large and very shaky question mark here—the existing stewards can lead the way to an open, effective and international control of the gun man holds against his temple, that will enable its suicidal potential to be put to some safe, beneficent use.

Illegitimate Spokesman

In the words and pictures flowing out of China these days, Richard M. Nixon looks for all the world like a private traveler impersonating a U.S. president. Everything about that trip is mischievous.

In trying to regain a position of political influence, Nixon has allowed the rulers of the People's Republic of China to use him to undercut some of the views and policies of the Ford administration which they resent. The appearance of the deposed president at what have clearly been staged as top-level banquets and meetings is deliberately designed to suggest that he speaks with an authority that transcends a nostalgic return to the site of former glory.

Perhaps the Chinese part in this performance of shockingly bad taste can be rationalized on the ground that Peking is genuinely ignorant of the U.S. people's perception of legitimate leadership. Those who planned this visit may simply not understand that the events that forced Nixon's resignation have deprived him of any claim to even the ceremonial role of former president.

It is because the normalization of relations with China, set in motion four years ago through Nixon's admirable initiative, continues to be so crucial to the national interest and to world peace that this diplomatic misadventure is so deplorable. Peking's misuse of Nixon, to which the former president has willingly lent himself, does little to advance future negotiations with the only authorized representatives of the U.S. people—the legitimate spokesmen of the U.S. government. What would Chinese officialdom think if the White House engineered a journey to the United States by Teng Hsiao-ping (on the assumption he could be found) as a means of administering a public rebuke to the present regime?

If some of the subtleties of U.S. representative government may be alien to China's rulers, they are surely understood by their guest. After a lifetime spent in U.S. politics, Nixon knows that his trip amounts to nothing less than complicity in Peking's obvious efforts to underscore its disagreements with the Ford administration, particularly over U.S. relations with the Soviet Union; and even perhaps to intrude into U.S. domestic politics on the eve of the New Hampshire primaries.

It is regrettable that Nixon's insensitivity toward such matters appears to have been given some semblance of propriety by Secretary of State Kissinger's misguided invitation to Nixon to brief U.S. officials on his experiences—in contradiction of President Ford's previous and entirely proper rejection of such an elevation of citizen Nixon to official rapporteur.

The U.S. people have made it unmistakably clear that they no longer wish to be represented by Nixon in Washington—or in Peking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The U.S. in Disarray

Accustomed as we are to rational explanations, to some psychological verisimilitude which places interest among the major motives for our acts, we remain perplexed in the face of the disconcerting psychodrama which seems thoroughly to be agitating the United States. We find this self-destructive fury hard to understand which in a few weeks has led a big country to throw into confusion, with its own hands, the secret services which enabled it to exercise a real world leadership, and to jeopardize its chances on the arms markets . . . America has lost confidence in its Army, in its power, in its leaders—and it is not the pitiful exhibitions of Gerald Ford that might give it back serenity. But this challenging of America by itself simultaneously leads one to question its right to exercise a leadership on the "free world." Monroe consequently is emerging from his grave and the Atlantic policy is tottering to its fall . . The "American party," which manifests itself from time to time but remains a constant element of French politics, is about to be forsaken by its suzerain. What a lot of orphans in prospect among the vassals. Ah, give them back Nixon!

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

British Role in Rhodesia

The British government is now ready to resume direct involvement in the negotiations for a Rhodesian settlement—on certain conditions. . . . Unless Mr. Smith (or a replacement) gives unequivocal assurances that the regime is ready to accept early majority rule, there can be no case whatsoever for direct British involvement. Britain's resources for an overseas policing (let alone military) role are even less now than they were when military intervention was ruled out at the time of Rhodesia's declaration of independence. Mr. Smith is being offered a lifeline. He has yet to show if he has the courage to take it.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Sadat's Tour of Gulf States

President Sadat's current tour of the Arab states of the Persian Gulf is of both economic and diplomatic significance. In spite of Mr. Sadat's undoubted popularity in the West, it is increasingly clear that neither official aid nor business investment are going to come from the West in sufficient quantities to rescue Egypt from its plight. His only serious hopes of economic salvation lie with the Arab oil-producing states, whose generosity can only be invoked on the basis of Arab solidarity, with all that that entails diplomatically.

—From the Times (London).

China's Ideological War

The ideological war started in Peking six weeks after Chou En-lai's death . . . is not merely a succession battle . . For us, who are haunted by the fear of a reconciliation between Peking and Moscow, it is above all the obsession of a possible restoration of the unity of the Communist world whose pressure on the West would be so strong that one does not see how we could withstand it.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1901

WASHINGTON.—President McKinley holds that as Congress tied his hands in its declaration in the resolution authorizing intervention in Cuba to the effect that the United States should leave the government and control of the island to its people when pacification was accomplished, it is therefore for Congress, not the President, to determine just when pacification is fully completed, and when to recognize the new government.

Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1926

BUENOS AIRES.—Germany's entrance into the League of Nations would be gratifying as far as Argentine public opinion is concerned, although there is no indication of the government's position, in regard to the League problem, being likely to be manifested for the present. It is pointed out that whatever decision Argentina comes to with regard to future relations with the League will be based on this public opinion, which is in favor of Germany joining.



'Did Kissinger Say Brezhnev Blinked or Winked?'

Imbalanced Force Reductions

By Jeffrey Record

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's desire to forge a more stable relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union—on terms unsatisfactory to a growing segment of the U.S. public—is inescapably evident in NATO's latest proposal at the mutual force reduction (MFR) talks in Vienna. The secretary's personal interpretation of détente so far has encompassed controversial U.S. concessions on strategic arms control issues, Soviet access to much of the West's advanced technology, and a U.S. commitment to make good over a half-century of Soviet incompetence in agriculture.

If press reports are accurate, détente apparently also embraces a readiness to recast U.S. military power in Europe in a manner no less favorable to the Kremlin. The NATO proposal, to which Mr. Kissinger was midwife if not mother, calls for withdrawal to the United States of 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons, 39,000 troops, and a publicly unspecified number of combat aircraft now stationed in Europe. In exchange, the Soviet Union is to pull back to its own borders one of its tank armies in East Germany containing an estimated 1,700 tanks and 65,000 soldiers.

Unfavorable

People only casually acquainted with the present military balance in central Europe may well be disturbed by the imbalance of such a proposal. Admittedly, the removal of 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons probably would not diminish the deterrent capabilities of a 7,200-weapon deployment that is widely regarded as excessive and of questionable advantage to NATO should war actually occur. But the withdrawal of 29,000 ground troops would reduce manpower currently assigned to U.S. Army forces in West Germany by 15 per cent, compared with a 12-per-cent cut represented by the removal of 65,000 soldiers from the Soviet Army's 525,000-man garrison in Eastern Europe. Indeed, the ratio of U.S. to Soviet forces in central Europe following reductions would be more unfavorable to NATO than it is today.

Such a prospect, particularly if accompanied by cuts in European-based U.S. tactical aircraft, would accelerate trends in the Continental military balance that have been inimical to the Atlantic alliance since 1968. For example, although authorized U.S. ground force levels in West Germany over the past eight years have remained relatively constant at about 195,000 men, Soviet forces in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia have expanded by an estimated 38,000 men and 3,600 tanks. These figures do not include the even larger increases in both categories attributable to the introduction of five Soviet divisions into Czechoslovakia following the Soviet Union's invasion in 1968.

Disquieting

Equally disquieting are the imbalances in the concept of withdrawal. U.S. forces withdrawn to the United States would be separated from the Continent by 3,000 miles of ocean. Their redeployment to Europe, in the event of a future military crisis there, would take at least 30 to 45 days, assuming their retention in a high state of readiness and the availability of sufficient shipping. In contrast, Soviet forces would be removed overland a minimum of 500 miles from their locations in East Germany. Their continuing proximity to NATO's central front, together with the absence of significant geographical barriers to their swift return to central Europe, would make them ideal ready reinforcements. Thus, what would be for the United States a strategic redeployment would be for the Soviet Union little more than a tactical repositioning.

In short, under Mr. Kissinger's MFR proposal, Soviet ground forces in Eastern Europe, already 2 1/2 times the size of U.S. forces in West Germany, would be required to withdraw proportionately fewer men one-sixth the distance designated for U.S. forces slated for withdrawal. Apparently rejected by Mr. Kissinger was the idea of trading withdrawals of U.S. forces for pullbacks of proportionately larger Soviet forces or for the complete disbandment of selected Soviet units, two approaches long supported by many experts as the only means of achieving a true reduction of forces in Europe.

From a purely military standpoint the Kissinger proposal is decidedly unattractive. This judgment presumes that the MFR talks, deadlocked for more than two years, still are intended to bring about significant reductions in U.S. and Soviet forces in central Europe without upsetting the present ratio of effective military power on the Continent. If, however, Mr. Kissinger's aim is simply to break the deadlock, in order to offset similar lack of progress on SALT-2 or to forestall renewed congressional pressures for troop withdrawals, his proposal seems well designed indeed.

Mr. Record was formerly with the Brookings Institution's Defense Analysis Project. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Lockheed Bribes

The tactics of big U.S. companies have escalated to a grand strategy of penetration of foreign governments by the industrial complex. For brief periods, that is, until a major contract is signed. From the strategic viewpoint the method is ideal: a maximum payoff is obtained at a minimum of risk, at least as long as payments to foreign governments are nothing but a "climate of goodwill" and the recipient is "not guilty of any reprehensible act", as Lockheed and Dutch Premier Mr. Den Uyl are assuring us.

So, in the plot, bribe becomes a governing factor in the industry while governments are turned into advertising agencies, which then sell the product to themselves. Thus, it seems, the "necessary" decision in the selection and in purchase of a product, such as a weapons system for defense of a country, is then made by the director of the advertising agency according to the commission he gets from the producer . . .

A. BABICH-ARMSTRONG.
Paris.

View of Unesco

Recent articles and editorials bemoaning the utter failure of Unesco's 10-year anti-illiteracy project fail to take into consideration the other noble tasks to which the organization has devoted itself of late, notably the condemnation of Israel and Zionism. After all, who can bother teaching people to read when there are important things to do, such as isolating the Jewish state and branding the survivors of Dachau and Auschwitz as racists? Who cares if millions of human beings are doomed to ignorance as long as those delegates from the Third World who can read (and there actually are some) are able to brandish a scrap of paper accusing Jews of inventing genocide?

Rather than being condemned for incompetence in trifling matters such as illiteracy and education, shouldn't Unesco be commended for contributing to a final solution of the Jewish—oh, excuse me!—of the Zionist question?

WILLIAM H. RUSEMAN.
Paris.

ERS?

Recently someone in London with the initials T.P. complained in the IHT letters column that when he went into the Internal Revenue Service office in the U.S. Embassy the woman he dealt with remained seated during his standing presence and gave him a 68-page, 100,000-word instruction manual whose wording upset him further.

They must read the IHT in there because when I walked in whom I had never seen before, leaped to her feet and scurried over with haste. She claimed ignorance of the 68-page manual but I came away with three others which have to be seen to be believed. Apart from being written in phraseology that would make Mickey Mouse green with envy, the words "you must" occur dozens of times. Somebody is having one glorious ego trip and it's not Mr. or Mrs. U.S. Taxpayer.

T.P. is right to be annoyed with the foolishness of the IRS bureaucracy but, like all the other Americans abroad I have heard grousing about it, he misses the main point: IRS impudence, as far as we are concerned, makes the IRS over-reach itself. The very name of the outfit weakens its case but even if that collection of hick lawyers and no-talent chest-thumpers called Congress were to create an External Revenue Service, I still wouldn't bother to answer to them, for the principle underlining my refusal to do so is immutable and unarguable: What I as a foreign-resident U.S. citizen earn abroad in foreign money is none of the U.S. bureaucracy's business. I don't even bother to tell them in Washington what I earn abroad, let alone consider paying them for it. Which makes the IRS manuals moot; thus I can read them and pass them around with hilarity.

WILLIAM REIMBOLD.
Teddington, England.

Nixon in Peking

A Man Without Shame

By David S. Broder

BOSTON—This reporter is about to break a promise to himself not to write another word on the subject of Richard Nixon. The utter shamelessness of the man—his willingness to exploit and corrupt every institution and relationship of which he has ever been a part—has become so blatant that one would think it would not require comment.

But Nixon goes blithely on his way, demonstrating again in his incredible journey to Peking that there is nothing, absolutely nothing he will not do in order to salvage for himself whatever scrap of significance he can find in the shambles of his life.

Nixon's entire political career was a ceaseless scramble, first for advancement and then for rehabilitation. To his native intelligence, he added a dogged determination and single-minded ambition that propelled him with extraordinary speed from the House to the Senate to a highly visible post just a heartbeat away from the presidency.

No Apologies

Defeated for president by John F. Kennedy in the 1960 campaign, after an effort for which he needed to offer no apologies, Nixon might have retired into a useful role as titular leader of his party and indulged his growing interest in foreign affairs.

Instead, he plunged into a disastrous campaign for governor of California, trumping up a thoroughly phony "Communist" issue and employing the same shabby tactics that later came to be known as "dirty tricks" in his 1972 presidential race.

After that second defeat in California, Nixon might again have been thought ready to subside into a useful private role—but no. In 1964, he tried to maneuver himself into the presidential nomination, and in 1968 finally persuaded his party to give him another chance at the White House.

Although he and his chosen campaign manager, John Mitchell, almost contrived to lose an election it seemed impossible for the Democrats to win, Nixon at long last fulfilled his obsessive ambition and gained the presidency.

But possession of power proved as dangerous for him as the pursuit of power. In short order, Nixon and his cohorts had set about the subversion of the institutions and processes of government in the elaborate scheme that culminated in the effort to rig the 1972 election by use of a secret White House police force.

When that scheme was exposed, by accident, at Watergate, Nixon launched a desperate struggle to retain the power he had gained. Knowing full well, from the very start, what his guilt and complicity had been, he nevertheless subjected his country to a two-year ordeal, during which his administration was shattered, his political party disgraced and the capacity of the government he headed to deal with the nation's real problems completely frustrated.

If there is any other act of personal selfishness by a U.S. president that battled such high costs for the self-regard and self-confidence of our people, it does not come to mind.

Finally, when he was exposed as the fraud he was and forced to resign in the face of certain impeachment, his successor—a decent man who had defended Nixon far past the point of political prudence—granted him a pardon that spared Nixon the prospect of indictment and trial.

This reporter thought—and wrote—at the time that the public outcry against the pardon was wrong, believing, with Mr. Ford, that it was time to put Nixon and all he represented behind us. I believed, naively, that even Nixon would have the decency to disappear from public view and reconstruct what remained of his life in private, instead of exploiting the country further for his own needs.

That was naive, for this man is utterly without shame. Within a year of his disgrace, the words from San Clemente indicate clearly that he was contriving his reappearance in public life.

Seizes Excuse

The Chinese Communists have now given him his excuse, and Nixon has seized it, with typical disregard for the consequences.

That his trip is an enormous political embarrassment to the President who pardoned him is inconsequential to Nixon. This his first words in Peking were a repudiation of the Helsinki agreement and the policy of détente which he himself had willed to Mr. Ford, along with Secretary of State Kissinger, in no way embarrasses Nixon.

Nothing shames him; nothing deters him. Nothing ever has and nothing ever will. So, in utter frustration and with no belief whatsoever that anything will influence him, I break my vow of silence on the subject of Richard Nixon and say: Sir, you presume too much on the patience of your country. Enough is enough.

Castro's Zealots or Helots?

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—An important question currently facing the world is whether the Cuban troops which just spearheaded the MPLA victory in Angola were fighting because of Fidel Castro's zeal for Third World revolutionary causes or because they suit his Soviet ally's strategic purposes as ideological mercenaries helping tilt the international power balance.

If they are military helots serving at Russia's beck and call, their purpose is dangerous enough from a U.S. point of view. They can be (and have been) introduced at any corner of the globe, subject to Soviet logistical and re-equipment help.

Thus they can aid the Soviet Union's overall cause while the Kremlin pretends to honor its own implied pledges of last summer's Helsinki accord. If this is their role, it is unlikely that Moscow would permit the use of such Cuban soldiery in enterprises that might risk provoking the United States out of its present paralytic lassitude—enterprises in the Western Hemisphere.

However, if (as I suspect to be the case) Fidel's expeditionary forces are primarily devoted activists of the international revolution as Havana sees it, they could well show up in areas considered supersensitive by Washington, Latin-American areas such as those now being explored by Henry Kissinger, or even where the Stars and Stripes wave, like the Panama Canal Zone or Puerto Rico. Then the fat would really be in the fire.

There is much evidence that Castro, a late-comer to Communism, today puts ideological considerations above immediate state interests, and that this has been the motivation behind a long series of Cuban military interventions around the earth: not only Angola but Algeria, Syria, Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia, South Yemen and even Oman, to say nothing, in the 1960s, of Zaire, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Panama and Bolivia.

Castro is clearly proud of and excited by this martial record, quite extraordinary for an underdeveloped land with less than 10 million inhabitants. He boasts of supporting and promises to support "progressive governments and revolutionary movements" practically anywhere.

And he adds: "We are a Latin-American and Latin-African nation as well; African blood flows freely through our veins." Indeed, the first long-distance venture of Cuban soldiery was years ago in Algeria and the late Che Guevara did his best to stir up anti-Mobutu forces in present-day Zaire during the Congolese troubles of 1965. Che didn't return to Latin America and launch his fatal Bolivian enterprise until later.

African—and even Middle Eastern—intrusions by Castro are obviously helpful to long-range Soviet goals. If they ever get out of hand, they can be dropped by the Kremlin. But a thrust into Latin America by Castro's army, now thoroughly blooded in Angola, would almost certainly be opposed right now by Moscow which doesn't yet relish the thought of another U.S.-Cuban confrontation.

The Russians would doubtless prefer to keep Cuba involved in undertakings far from the Western Hemisphere. These convenience Soviet interests and minimize the risk of major trouble with the United States. But Castro the ideologist as well as Castro the Cuban clearly has primary concern with the area nearest to his island home. Despite his nation's "Latin-American heritage, it is Latin-American first.

Regardless of an astonishing spread of overseas commitments from Angola and Guinea to Somalia and the Yemen, Cuba still manages to maintain troops in Guyana, on Venezuela's flank, and is training Peruvian pilots at air bases near Havana. Nor has Castro abandoned the Latin-American dreams he was forced at Moscow's insistence to mute when the Soviet Union believed it wise to stay out of Uncle Sam's backyard.

Backs Puerto Rico

Six months ago Cuba staged an international "solidarity conference" supporting Puerto Rican independence. It pledged: "We will never abandon our Puerto Rican brothers even if this impedes relations with the United States for a hundred years." Last month Gen. Torrijos, Panama's boss, visited Havana and was encouraged to press even harder for full control of the canal and the U.S. zone.

If Castro is truly an ideological zealot and determined to promote what he believes to be the revolution's cause wherever possible, it is inevitable that someday he will ignore Soviet cautionary counsel and take another Latin-American fling.

About one-sixth of his total army-navy-air strength (at present a mobilized overall of about 120,000) is now overseas. Is it not likely that eventually this tough, battle-hardened force will be assigned to an expedition nearer home?

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

Harry Bashe, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 9.250.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36.90 Telex: 28.560 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication : Walter W. Thayer.
© 1976 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34.227

...ugeot Bid ...r Citroën Postponed

...ncial Problems ...eved to Be Cause

...IS, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).— ...t said today that plans ...uire control of Citroën are ...nder study and that "it is ...ible at this stage" to say ...these will be completed. ...er a 1974 agreement be... the two French car makers ...e Michelin tire company, ...controls Citroën, Peugeot ...increase its stake in Citroën ...6.2 per cent to a controlling ...t of 51 per cent "early in ...

...was generally expected to ...place before the end of ...ry. ...eot's surprise announce... ...is interpreted by observers ...ning that the decision is ...to Peugeot's own financial ...er problems. Late last ...Peugeot appointed Georges ..., its general manager, as ...nt of Citroën—a move ...s the first concrete step ... completion of the take... ...lan. ...eot said last month its car... ...ing unit is expected to ...ce profits for 1975 nearly ... 1974's 52.1 million francs. ...er, it announced a fall in ...es of 4 per cent, to 644,000 ...and a 7-per-cent drop in ...tion. It also predicted ...ntial reduction in the ...bility of its other sub... ..., Aciéries et Outillage ...and Cycles Peugeot.

...n, meanwhile, made a ...dic comeback last year ... 35-per-cent increase in ...er to 8.9 billion francs and ... to cut operating losses ... than half 1974's 989 mil... ...ancs and to be in the ...by 1977.

...K. Reports ...crease in ...hless Rate

...NDON, Feb. 24 (AP).— ...loyment in Britain has ...d from January's level of ...cent of the work force to ...r cent in February, the ...ment of Employment re... today. But, when adjust... seasonal factors, the total ...se without jobs showed a ... increase.

...department's report noted ...rease of more than 10,000 ...bs available and a slacken... layoffs, tending to support ...bor government's conten... that the 15-month surge ...mployment is starting to ...own.

...number of jobless this ...is 125,953 lower than in ...y, when the total of un... ...ed showed a rise of 218,911 ... December, which had a ...-cent jobless rate.

...improvement from January ...s month was largely ac... ...d for by 127,126 adult ...ts returning to school ...acation and going off the ...loyment register. In ad... 10,623 persons leaving ...found jobs during the last ...

...ding those two categories, ...employment total for Feb... was put at 1.27 million, an ...e of 11,796 since last ... On a seasonally-adjusted ...this meant a rise of 21,300 ...number of jobless.

...seasonally-adjusted figure ...smallest monthly rise in ...loyment since last March, ...dicates a slowing in the ...1 trend that began in ...ber of 1974. In the 15 ...s since the trend began, ...ly increases in the jobless ...ave been averaging 38,000.

...nce Reports ...lustrial Gains

...US, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).— ...a industrial production is ...g up speed, boosted by the ...in the intermediate-goods ..., whereas previously it had ...led by the consumer goods, ...ational Statistics Institute ...oday in a monthly report.

...level of orders is "con... ...bly above that of deliveries," ...ng well for France's recov... ...om the recession, the re... ...said. Foreign orders have ...ntributed much to the im... ...l status of French industry, ...udy said, adding that this ...specially true for the in...diate-goods sector.

...y Will Resume ...icial Lira Trading

...ME, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The ...ury Ministry said tonight ...taly's foreign-exchange mar... ...shut since Jan. 21, would ...n Monday.

... markets were closed by ...en-caretaker government to ...speculation against the lira ...e height of Italy's political ... In unofficial trading to... ...he lira fell to a new low of ...o the dollar but rallied ...ly and closed at 799.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S.-W. German Group in Iraq Deal

Combustion Engineering's C-E Lummus subsidiary and Thyssen Rheinstahl Technik of West Germany have signed a contract with Iraq for a petrochemical complex to be located near Basrah. The contract price is in excess of $1 billion, the U.S. company says. The contract provides for the design, supply and construction of the complex—Iraq's first petrochemical facility. The complex, using C-E Lummus ethylene technology, will produce 150,000 tons a year of high and low-density polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride as well as 40,000 tons a year of caustic soda. Services to be supplied by C-E Lummus will include a project management, engineering, construction, procurement of equipment and material, and the training of Iraqi personnel to operate the complex. Thyssen will also procure equipment and materials and provide commercial services to the joint venture.

Dai Nippon-Hoechst in Joint Venture

Dai Nippon Ink & Chemicals has agreed to set up a joint venture in Japan with Hoechst of West Germany to manufacture pre-sensitised offset plates beginning in April, 1978. The new concern, to be called Hoechst DIC Kk, is to be owned 50 per cent by Dai Nippon, 45 per cent by Hoechst and 5 per cent by Hoechst Japan Ltd. Plans call for the concern to set up a 3-billion-yen ($6.6 million) plant capable of producing 1.2 million square meters of offset plate a year.

Estel Drops Australian Project

Estel Hoesch Hoogovens, the Dutch-West German steel firm, has pulled out of the proposed $3.7-billion multinational project to build a steel plant in Western Australia. Broken Hill Pty. Co.'s general manager for steel planning and development, Jack Anderton, says the 10 remaining partners in the project have decided to postpone a decision on the venture for up to a year to see if changed steel-market conditions permit them to go ahead. Mr. Anderton says surplus world steel-making capacity and low profitability of steel firms rule out the project at present.

Dana to Get Brown Brothers

Dana Corp., a U.S. manufacturer of vehicle components, reports its bid for a controlling interest in Brown Brothers Corp., a U.K. distributor of auto parts, electrical goods and other equipment, has been successful. Dana's offer was for 16.53 million shares, or 36.3 per cent of the total number outstanding, at a price of 22 pence each. When the offer was announced Dec. 18, Dana said it already held 27.4 per cent of the British company's shares. As 24.85 million shares were offered to Dana, the company says it will acquire up to half of the shareholder's registered holding plus just over 22 per cent of the excess over half.

Lightweight Auto Radiator Developed

Union Carbide says it has developed an aluminum automobile radiator that it claims is 40 per cent lighter than conventional copper and brass radiators. A spokesman says the aluminum radiator maintains "equal cooling capacity and corrosion-resistant characteristics" of conventional radiators. "This new radiator will offer cost savings to automobile producers," the spokesman says, adding that it could be substituted for the conventional radiator with little or no automobile modification or retooling. The radiator is being tested by several auto makers.

Concessions to Gulf, BP Disputed

Kuwait's Politics Threaten Oil Take-Over

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

KUWAIT, Feb. 24.—The full nationalization of the Kuwait Oil Co. (KOC) caused hardly a ripple when it finally was agreed upon in December. It had long been expected and followed drawn-out negotiations between the Kuwaiti government and KOC's two parent companies, Gulf and British Petroleum.

The calm may be shattered when Kuwait's National Assembly considers ratification of the take-over agreement. The Assembly is locked in a tug-of-war with the government, a thinly disguised struggle for political power, and elements in the Assembly are sure to criticize the nationalization agreement.

On the surface, the agreement looks good for Kuwait. It is getting the vast installations of KOC at book value, which is expected to run to between $50 million and $55 million—which is not expensive for an oil industry.

Opposition deputies may argue that the government should pay nothing for the facilities.

But their strongest line of attack could well focus on the 15-cent-a-barrel discount the government is giving the two former parent companies for any oil they take from Kuwait. This is for "services" which Gulf and BP will continue to provide for the newly nationalized company.

Based on the present rate of Kuwaiti oil purchases by both parent companies, this will mean that the Kuwaiti government will get about $6 million less revenue annually from Gulf and BP than it would from companies which pay the full price.

There are other continuing problems with the Assembly that affect the oil industry as a whole.

For example, the Assembly has proved to be highly conservation-conscious. Kuwait's oil, the sheikhdom's only natural resource, is expected to last another 70 years at current production rates.

The Assembly has twice asked for cutbacks in production. In 1971, it set a level of 3 million barrels a day at a time when KOC was planning to boost production to 5 million barrels.

This was further cut in 1973 to 2.5 million barrels. Daily production since has been reduced to under 2 million barrels and there is pressure in the Assembly to limit it to 1.5 million.

But the government has drawn the line, saying it needs greater flexibility than the limit of 1.5 million barrels would allow.

In fact, the government is planning for a modest expansion of oil production when the world comes out of the current recession, which has resulted in production cuts everywhere. A major new investment is a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) facility, for which a production capacity of 3 million barrels per day is projected.

KOC also is continuing to drill. It will sink six new wells this year, in two operating fields. The company will also drill a deep test well through the Burgan field, the biggest producer, going down to 20,000 feet in a search for new reservoirs of hydrocarbons.

Officials expect to find gas at that level. KOC thinks that there will be a gas shortage here in the future, and a new power plant under construction at Doha has been designed to run on either gas or liquid fuels.

The transition to a nationalized company has not resulted in any mass ejection of foreigners from their jobs. In fact, managing director Ahmed Jaafer believes that the total of foreign employees—now numbering 142 in a work force of 3,200—will go up to about 200 as new projects are launched.

The KOC take-over still leaves in private hands both the Japanese interests offshore and J. Paul Getty interests onshore in the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Negotiations are in progress for their take-over, and the issue is complicated by joint ownership with Saudi Arabia in one case. But there appears to be no great sense of urgency here to get the job done with.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.K. Bank's Profits Decline By 11.5 Per Cent During Year

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Net profit fell by 11.5 per cent at National Westminster Bank Ltd. last year, the bank reported today.

Earnings totaled £47.8 million, down from £53.8 million in 1974, NatWest said. The bank declared a final dividend of 4.28284 pence, making a total for the year of 13.156.14 pence, up from 11.96013 pence.

The bank made an additional provision for bad debts of £40 million, on top of the regular bad-debt provision.

NatWest said that inflationary pressures last year caused substantial increases in staff costs and other operating expenses which were partly offset by widening the margin between the base rate for loans and the interest rate paid on deposits.

With demand for sterling deposits sluggish, it said, it had less recourse to the wholesale market for funds. A significant expansion was achieved in its foreign currency business, the bank added.

Swiss Bank Corp. Net Up

BASEL, Feb. 24 (IHT).—Net earnings at Swiss Bank Corp. last year rose by 12.2 per cent to 199.8 million francs ($78.4 million) from 178 million francs in 1974, the bank said today.

Swiss Bank Corp. said provisions for bad debts and various write-offs last year totaled 105.5 million francs, compared with 83.9 million francs in 1974.

The bank is planning to raise its outstanding capital of 1.146 billion francs by 163.8 million francs.

European Banking Co.

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—European Banking Co. reported today an 85-per-cent increase in its 1975 after-tax profit from the previous 17-month accounting period, thus becoming the third London bank specializing in Eurocurrency finance to report this month a huge jump in earnings.

Earlier this month, Citicorp International Bank reported a 57-per-cent increase in its after-tax 1975 earnings, while Libra Bank announced a 60-per-cent increase in its 1975 net profit.

In all three cases, earnings soared mainly because of an increase in fees associated with syndication of Eurocurrency bank loans or Eurobonds.

European Banking Co.'s 1975 profit rose to £1.002 million from £542,800 in the 17 months ended December, 1974, the period when the bank started operations.

The bank is owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Creditanstaltbankwerein, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque and Société Générale.

New Loan by Western Banks To Comecon Has Better Yield

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Terms on the $600-million Eurocurrency loan being raised by Comecon represent a substantial improvement on the yield return Western banks have been obtaining on large-scale lending to Communist countries, Western bankers report.

The loan, for the International Investment Bank, the East bloc's joint venture finance banking operation, has been fully underwritten by a group of co-managing banks on the basis of a $40-million participation by each bank, said the bankers who are closely involved in the credit.

Dresdner Bank has pledged $180 million to the facility as lead manager, bankers added.

The credit has an average maturity of less than five years, with a spread of 1 1/4 points over the London Eurodollar interbank offered rates (Libor), for the first 3 1/2 years and 1 3/8 for the remainder.

But it will have a combination of participation and management fees amounting to over 1 per cent, which is the largest fee package yet offered on a Soviet or Comecon borrowing of this size and type, bankers said.

In contrast, the IIB's previous Eurocredit, a $350-million five-year loan at 1 1/4 over Libor last October, had a fee package of only around 0.5 per cent, bankers said.

One banker said this represents a substantial improvement in the overall return offered to Western lenders to the Comecon area, and indicates awareness by borrowers from centrally planned economies that the time is past when they could raise large amounts of money without paying a premium.

EEC to Increase Poor-State Loans

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—The European Investment Bank (EIB), the Common Market's long-term financing institution, will in future emphasize lending to developing countries, Yves Le Portz, president of the management board, said today.

Presenting the bank's 1975 annual report, Mr. Le Portz noted that in 1975 the EIB's total lending amounted to 1.006 billion units of account (one unit equaled $1.16528 at the end of 1975), up only slightly from 996 million units in 1974.

By far the biggest portion of the EIB lending last year went to EEC states—917.5 million units of account, or 91.2 per cent. In 1974, 85.3 per cent of total EIB lending went to EEC members.

"The bank will considerably develop its activities outside the community in the coming years," Mr. Le Portz said. Non-EEC countries to benefit from such a policy will include Portugal, EEC-associated countries such as Greece and Turkey and the 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific states linked with the EEC under the Lome convention on economic cooperation and assistance.

Goods Orders In U.S. Rise During Month

Previous Data Revised To Show an Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders for durable goods rose 2.3 per cent in January from the upward-revised December level, the Commerce Department reported today.

New bookings for durables rose to $43.82 billion, a 2.3-per-cent increase over December's $42.84 billion, which was a 2-per-cent increase over November. Initially, December orders had been estimated at $41.37 billion, representing a 0.5-per-cent decline from November.

Orders for durable goods, excluding transportation, rose to $34 billion from $32.36 billion in December. New bookings for primary metals manufacturers rose to $6.75 billion from $6.66 billion in December, while orders for makers of machinery rose to $13.24 billion from $12.06 billion.

Transport Orders Decline

New orders in the transportation sector declined to $9.82 billion from $10.48 billion. The department said that lower orders were recorded for all industries in the transportation sector except for the automotive industries.

New shipments of durable goods rose 3.4 per cent in January to $45.15 billion from $43.68 billion in December. Unfilled orders of durable goods declined 1.2 per cent to $114.16 billion from $115.49 billion the month before.

All of the figures are adjusted by the department for seasonal changes. Figures for 1975 months have been revised.

Spending Estimates Challenged

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. says estimates by the Council of Economic Advisers of a real growth of 4 to 5 per cent in capital spending during 1976 are "on the conservative side."

In its monthly survey of business and economic developments, Morgan Guaranty says: "With general business activity expanding solidly and with an especially strong rise prevailing in corporate cash flow, business investment is capable of a much better than anticipated showing this year."

The survey also noted the Treasury's successful sale of its 8-per-cent notes, commenting that the government's "money-raising efforts were so successful that the government debt managers' task in the months ahead, while still huge, will be eased considerably."

Morgan said that there seemed to be nothing on the horizon to trigger a major shift by the Federal Reserve from its recent accommodative monetary policy.

Chrysler Lists $259.5-Million Loss

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. reported today it lost $259.5 million in 1975—the greatest loss in U.S. automotive history—including a net loss of $27.7 million in the last three months of the year.

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.		
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	3,200.00	2,500.00
Profits	34.90	—*71.70
Per Share	0.58	
Year		
Revenue	11,600.00	10,900.00
Loss	—*259.50	—*53.10

*Loss.

It was the sixth consecutive quarterly loss for America's third-biggest auto maker, which suffered more than any other U.S. car producer from the industry's severe two-year slump.

Biggest Deficit Ever in Detroit

Chrysler noted it had an operating profit of $34.9 million in the fourth quarter, but had a net deficit due to a non-recurring $55-million loss from the sale of its Airtemp air conditioning and heating division to Fedders Corp.

Including a loss of $52.1 million in 1974, Chrysler has now lost $311.6 million during the past two years.

Of the total loss registered last year, about $80 million in losses was recorded at Chrysler's subsidiary in Britain.

Chrysler said it is "moving toward improved market strength and profitability." It said that during the past year "permanent and significant reductions have been made in our overhead and our operating costs."

Inventories were cut by $384 million and total debt was reduced by $297 million, the company added.

During 1975, Chrysler sold worldwide 2.48 million cars, trucks and tractors, down from 2.76 million units the year before and 3.4 million in 1973. The sharpest decline was in the United States and Canada, where total units sold dropped to 1.56 million in 1975 from 1.7 million units the year before.

Big Board Prices Advance On Gain in Trading Volume

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (IHT).—Prices rose in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by the market's firm early tone following mild profit-taking yesterday. But, they said, profit-taking developed again in the late afternoon and took the edge off a sharp advance.

One analyst said some traders may be liquidating in advance of a possible "selling wave" by professionals if the Dow Jones industrial average hits 1000.

The industrial index closed at 993.55, up 8.27 points. It touched 996 at its high for the session, and was up 10.15 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outdistanced declines about 955 to 590, and volume totaled 34.38 million shares, compared with 31.46 million yesterday.

Chrysler advanced 1 1/8 to 16 3/8 after the company reported a fourth-quarter operating profit compared with a year-earlier loss.

Crane rose 2 5/8 at 77 5/8. The company yesterday proposed a two-for-one stock split and raised its quarterly dividend.

Lionel picked up 1 1/8 to 4. The company reported sharply higher fourth-quarter earnings.

Xerox was 3/4 higher to 66 5/8. The company announced three new rental pricing plans.

Hercules was up 2 1/4 to 37 3/8, Getty Oil 1 1/2 to 167, IBM 2 1/4 to 262 1/2, Dow Chemical 1 1/8 to 112 3/4, Koppers 2 3/8 to 57 1/4, Sears 1 3/8 to 71 1/2, R.H. Macy 1 7/8 to 33 3/8, Cone Mills 2 1/8 to 54 1/2, Proler International 2 1/8 to 43 and U.S. Steel 1 1/8 to 81 1/4.

Cities Service picked up 1 to 42 3/4, Warner & Swasey 1 1/2 to 27 3/8, Mesta Machine 1 3/8 to 20 1/8, E.F. Hutton 1 1/2 to 29 1/8, Simplicity Pattern 1 1/4 to 22 7/8, International Paper 1 3/4 to 78 1/4, Hoerner Waldorf 1 to 20 1/2 and Grumman 1 1/2 to 17 3/8.

Hughes Tool dropped 3 7/8 to 40 3/8.

American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in heavy trading. The Amex index picked up 0.81 to 105.11.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.25 to 98.87.

In Chicago, wheat futures rallied in the closing minutes on the Board of Trade and ended the session with a gain of nearly 8 cents a bushel.

Soybeans declined 4 cents, oats nearly 3 and corn 1 1/4. Soybean oil, down through most of the session, gained about 25 points, or 1/4 cent a pound, and meal lost about $1 a ton.

Britain Receives Oil From Third North Sea Field

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Britain today received its first shipment of oil from the Auk field, the third oil field in British waters to be brought into production.

It is one of the smallest of the 15 commercial oil fields so far discovered in the British sector of the North Sea.

But when Auk is in full production it will save Britain the equivalent of about £100 million a year in foreign exchange, a Royal Dutch-Shell group spokesman said.

The field is on a concession jointly held by subsidiaries of Royal Dutch-Shell and Exxon Corp.

The first cargo of Auk crude totaled 25,000 tons—about 183,000 barrels—and was brought to Shell's Teesport refinery.

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.		
Borden Co.		
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	873.60	883.70
Profits	23.00	18.80
Per Share	0.71	0.61
Year.		
Revenue	3,367.20	3,264.50
Profits	92.90	83.80
Per Share	3.01	2.72
Crown Cork & Seal		
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	206.00	200.60
Profits	9.00	8.90
Per Share	0.52	0.51
Year.		
Revenue	825.00	766.20
Profits	41.60	39.70
Per Share	2.43	2.20
Firestone Tire & Rubber		
First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	860.20	816.10
Profits	19.80	17.50
Per Share	0.35	0.31
Hewlett Packard		
First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	235.60	212.00
Profits	15.10	18.40
Per Share	0.54	0.67
Johnson & Johnson		
Year	1975	1974
Revenue	2,224.70	1,937.20
Profits	183.80	161.60
Per Share	3.18	2.80
McGraw Edison		
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	218.60	218.60
Profits	10.30	2.10
Per Share	0.63	0.13
Year.		
Revenue	874.60	909.60
Profits	37.70	17.10
Per Share	2.33	1.06
Texas Utilities		
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	214.15	181.50
Profits	27.90	28.20
Per Share	0.47	0.48
Year.		
Revenue	888.70	726.60
Profits	121.00	123.10
Per Share	2.02	2.18

We are pleased to announce the opening of our

PARIS OFFICE
42 AVENUE MONTAIGNE
75008 PARIS, FRANCE
TEL.: 225.78.00
TELEX: 660495

Under the direction of

MR. FRANÇOIS MOUTÉ
Managing Director

with MR. PHILIPPE PASTEAU

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

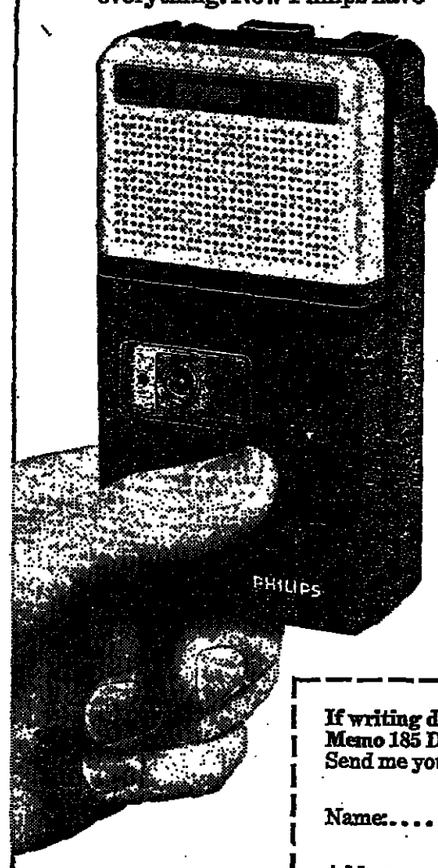
DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE
SECURITIES CORPORATION

PHILIPS

Does your memory still depend on writing?

Our memory is fallible. But we simply can't write down everything. Now Philips have done something about that and developed the new Philips Pocket Memo 185. It has unique new features. Like a red operation warning light. An audible end-of-tape signal. Separate microphone and loudspeaker. The Pocket Memo 185 records and amplifies telephone calls or conferences with equal ease. And it can operate on the mains.

Individual features that make the light-weight Pocket Memo 185 more convenient than any note-book!



Philips Pocket Memo 185 your perfect memory insurance.

PHILIPS

If writing doesn't help you, ask for the Pocket Memo 185 Documentation Set.
Send me your Pocket Memo 185 Documentation.

Name:.....

Address:.....

Country:.....

To Philips Industries, Desk Equipment Division, Eindhoven HBS-2, The Netherlands

HT-76 81

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 24

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44¾	32⅛	AbbtLab .80	16	783	41¾	40⅝	41	— ½
49½	33¼	ACF In 2.40	9	556	48⅞	48	48⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	7	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
4½	1¾	AdmDg .04e	10	36	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12¾	7¾	AdmEx .91e		37	10	11¾	11⅞	
6½	2⅛	Adms Millis	14	69	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
15½	3¼	Addressog	21	297	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	
10	7	AdvInv .24e		66	9⅝	9	9½	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	AetnaLf 1.08	15	370	27⅝	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Aguirre Co	47	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
15⅞	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	58	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅜	Aileen Inc	20	108	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
80½	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	227	79¼	78½	78⅝	— ⅜
13¾	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	15	104	19½	18	19	+ 1
25	10½	Aircoinc 1	7	646	26¼	24⅞	25⅞	+ 1⅛
3⅞	1	AJ Industris	9	262	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
25¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	40	55	25¾	25⅛	25¼	— ½
15⅞	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	8	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
101¾	78	AlaP pf9.44		z50	100½	100½	100½	+ 1¾
97½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z30	90	90	90	
18⅞	9	Alaskin .15e	9	104	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
19½	12⅞	Albanyin .60	17	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	26	65	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
24⅞	12¼	Albertsn .72	10	102	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
27⅛	18⅛	AlcanAlu .40	41	429	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
17	7½	AlcoStd .68	6	36	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
29	15½	AlconLb .24	21	25	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	Alexdrs .36e	8	128	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
11⅞	6⅜	AllegCp .95e	26	48	11⅞	10⅞	11½	+ ½
33⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	8	162	40½	39⅞	40⅛	+ 1⅛
43¾	31¾	AllgLud pf 3		8	44½	43¾	44½	+ ⅛
20	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	7	663	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .50	15	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
44	27	AlldCh 1.80	11	314	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	+ ¾
15⅝	6⅝	AlldMnt .60	8	x35	15½	13⅛	15½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	AlldProd .60	22	6	15⅝	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
49⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.70	9	284	48½	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅝
4⅞	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		55	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
17	6⅛	AllisChal .40	8	527	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	AllrIAut .56	9	1	9	9	9	
12⅛	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	11	8	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
50⅞	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	29	295	50	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	25¾	AmalSug 3a	33	9	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	11	406	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
16½	6	AMBAC .60	8	158	16¾	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	3	Amcord .32	8	28	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	13¼	Amerce 1.20	8	25	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
36¾	26½	Amrc pf2.60		6	37½	37¼	37⅛	+ ⅜
23⅞	14½	A Hess .30b	6	232	20¼	20	20	
57¾	41½	A Hes pf3.50		22	51⅛	51	51⅛	
22	7⅛	AAirFllt .43	11	66	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
10⅞	5⅛	Am Airlin		372	10⅞	12	12	
16¾	8¾	A Baker .80	10	30	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
43⅞	30½	A Brnds 2.60	8	224	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛	+ ⅜
27½	13½	AmBdcst .80	14	287	27	25⅞	25½	— ½
12⅛	5	AmBidM .40	9	14	12	12	12	— ⅛
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	8	382	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅞	AmCen Mtg		61	3	2¾	3	
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	663	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
13	6¾	Am Distill		8	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
29⅞	16½	ADistTel .64	13	73	27⅞	26⅛	27⅝	+ 1⅛
7⅛	2⅝	AmDualVt		8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅞	11	ADuI pf.84a		3	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
23⅛	14¾	AmEIPw 2	8	564	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	5-32	AmEIPw rt		23726	3-16	11-64	3-16	
12⅞	3⅜	AFamily .28	8	247	12⅞	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
6	2	AmFin Sys		28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	6½	AmFinSy pf		z400	12½	12	12	+ ¾
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		54	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	14¾	AGenCv 1.32		22	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	A Gnins .60	6	143	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
24½	17⅞	A Gln pfl.80		32	23	22⅝	23	
17	15	A Gins pf.90		3	16	16	16	+ ¼
17⅞	8⅜	AmHoist .80	6	242	16¾	17⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
43½	27¾	AmHome 1	23	1245	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
38¾	25⅞	AmHosp .34	25	165	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅞	Am Invest		112	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	3½	A Medici .02	10	219	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	1¾	A Medicorp	7	478	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		2392	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	29¾	ANatG 2.54b	7	128	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅜
12¼	3⅜	AmSeat .20e	7	72	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
15¼	5⅞	A Ship 1.07t	11	8	14¾	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	8⅛	AmStand 1	10	516	24⅞	23½	24⅛	+ ⅞
71	41⅞	A Std pf4.75		71	67¼	66	67¼	+ 1¼
9⅝	6	AmSteril .30	11	162	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
31½	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	130	29⅞	27½	28⅞	+ ⅜
58¼	46¼	AmT&T 3.80	11	1791	58⅞	58	58½	+ ⅜
61	49	AmT&T pf 4		448	61⅝	61	61⅜	+ ½
48¾	40½	ATT pf3.74		372	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		14	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
10½	8⅛	AWatWk .70	6	22	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
14	11	AW pf 1.25		z20	13¼	13¼	13¼	
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	12	18⅝	18½	18½	—
9⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	7	37	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	10½	Ametek 1	9	71	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	9½	AMF In 1.24	13	531	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
22	13¾	Amfac Inc 1	6	x143	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¼
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .41	43	612	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅞
14¼	6⅝	Ampco .40e	6	34	12	11⅞	12	
8⅛	2⅞	Ampex Corp	23	259	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Amrep Corp		34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
44⅝	25½	Amstar 2.40	6	50	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
60½	36	Amst pf2.65		3	57	57	57	— 2½
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
79¾	35¼	Amsted 4	6	58	82¼	79½	82¼	+ 3¼
		Amsted wi		1	40	40	40	
8¼	4½	Amtel .32	7	93	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
22¾	13½	Anacond .60		183	19⅞	19¼	19¼	
29¾	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	59	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
42	20⅛	AndCly .20	8	183	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Angelica .12	12	260	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
13¼	4¼	Anixter .16	5	x35	9	8⅞	8⅞	
22⅛	8⅜	AnsulCo .53t	5	26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
15¾	9⅜	Apache .50	11	29	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
26¾	9½	ApcoOil .49t	10	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp	104	60	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	103	17	16⅞	16⅞	
74	63	ApPw pf7.40		z10	74	74	74	
4⅝	1⅞	Appl Mag	20	42	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
60⅛	38	ARA Sv 1.06	17	x31	58⅝	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅞	ArcataN .44	8	175	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	22	ArchDan .20	3	1080	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Arctic Entr	23	52	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Aristar		19	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	64	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
110	103¾	ArlPpf 10.70		z130	108	108	108	— ½
8½	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		33	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
25	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	52	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅞	Arlen RltyD		124	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	3⅝	Armada Cp	11	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
34	20	Armco 1.60e	9	159	33¾	32½	33	+ ¼
32⅝	23⅛	Arm pf 2.10		20	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
53	40½	Armr pf4.75		z40	51	50⅝	51	+ 1
31⅞	17¼	ArmstCk .80	23	399	32	31½	31¾	— ⅛
18¾	10½	ArmRu .40e	9	36	18	17⅝	18	
16⅜	10½	AroCorp 1	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
15¾	5⅝	Arvin .13r	34	144	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	26	ASA Ltd .80		361	31¼	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅝
13⅞	12	Asarco .60	21	300	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	16¼	AshlOil 1.70	6	112	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
52	36¼	AshlO pf2.40		1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
39½	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	13	194	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
31	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	8	x5	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5¼	Athlone .60	5	96	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1¼	Atlco Mtg		138	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19¾	12¼	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	28	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	14	566	84⅝	83⅝	84	— ⅛
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z30	47	47	47	— ⅛
73¼	53	AtlRc pf2.80		54	56¼	56¼	56½	
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp	14	1466	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅛	ATO Inc .24	7	168	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
65¼	27¼	AutData .40	30	91	62⅞	62	62⅝	+ ⅝
6⅞	1¾	Autmind .20	8	467	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
10½	2⅝	Avco Corp		277	10¾	9⅞	10	— ⅛
1¾	⅜	Avco Cp wt		67	1¾	1½	1⅝	
28⅞	9⅞	AvcoCp pf		22	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞	
38¾	9	AveryPd .30	64	97	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ½
13⅛	5⅛	Avis Inc	13	175	12⅞	12½	12⅝	¼
19¾	4⅜	AvnetInc .50	9	360	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	17	514	41¾	40⅞	41	— ¾

B

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28¼	13½	BabckWil 1	8	306	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ½
10⅞	3	Bache .40e	9	976	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
12¼	4½	BakerIn .24	10	254	11⅞	11⅛	11½	
58⅝	32	BakrIntl .42	14	325	48⅝	46¾	46¾	— 1⅝
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	x7	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
24½	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	8	x21	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8½	BallyMf .02e	13	85	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
25¼	15½	BaltGE 2.08	9	45	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
56	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		z30	55	55	55	— 1
18⅞	11½	BanCa 1.15e	15	11	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
41¼	24¼	Bendag .05e	22	68	31½	31	31¼	
7⅛	2⅝	Bangr Punt	4	88	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
17	9	BangP pf 2		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6½	BanP pf1.25		2	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	14	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	12	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
42	25⅝	BankTr 3	6	113	34⅛	33⅞	33½	— ⅛
27⅞	23¼	BnkT pf2.50		19	27½	27	27½	
30⅞	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		6	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅞	BardCR .222	16	136	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
12¼	6⅝	BasicInc .60	8	64	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
30¾	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z6000	30	30	30	+ 1
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .80	4	19	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	12	85	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	— ½
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .21	30	369	44⅛	43⅝	43⅞	— 1
20⅝	14½	BaySIG 1.88	7	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	BaykCig .24	25	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅞	14⅝	Bearing .40	12	62	26	24⅞	26	+ 1½
25⅞	14⅛	BeatFds .74	13	1189	24⅛	23	24	+ ⅛
24⅝	23⅞	Beckm n.28		420	26⅝	24⅞	26⅛	+ 1½
42⅞	28	BectDick .50	20	479	40¼	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	6⅞	BeechA .75b	9	543	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅞	vjBeech Crk		z100	5	5	5	
21	12	Beker .28	4	256	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
22	11¼	BelcoP .60e	3	28	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
10	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	14	x2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅞	10⅛	Bell How .84	10	89	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	12¼	BemisCo 1b	11	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
61⅛	21¾	Bendix 2.28	11	275	61	59⅞	59⅞	— 1⅛
92	36	Bendix pf 3		49	90⅝	88⅞	88⅞	— 2⅛
22¾	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	7	204	22⅛	20⅞	22	+ 1
57½	38	Benef pf4.30		5	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ¼
7⅞	1⅛	BenfStd Mtg		28	4⅛	4	4	
3⅞	1⅜	Berguet B	8	204	2⅞	2⅝	2½	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Berkey Pho		176	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
26⅞	2⅛	Best Prod	12	231	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	24¼	BethStl 2a	8	1101	45⅛	43⅞	45⅛	+ 1¼
81	35¼	BigThr .52b	23	128	77½	76¼	77½	— ⅜
36¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	30	705	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	13	233	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16	10½	BlissLau 1b	6	17	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅝	BlockHR .60	13	365	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
47	12½	BlueBell 1	10	82	48¼	46⅝	48¼	+ 1⅞
6⅞	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		168	6	5⅝	5⅝	
31¾	15⅞	Boeing 1	7	405	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
29⅝	10½	BoiseCas .65	14	1288	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ¾
25½	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	7	6	25⅛	25	25⅛	
29¾	20½	Borden 1.30	10	532	28¾	27½	28⅛	+ ½
28½	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	12	2225	34⅝	28	28	— ¼
4	1⅛	Bormans	9	161	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
24¾	15½	BosEd 2.44	10	49	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
91½	70	BosE pf8.88		z50	90¾	90	90	— ½
12	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		67	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
14¼	5	Braniff .20	14	1033	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
19½	13¾	BraunCF .50	7	77	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
56	36½	BriggsS 1.60	19	23	54⅝	54	54¼	— ½
79	46½	BristMy 1.80	16	286	73⅞	73	73¼	— ¼
47⅞	33	BristM pf 2		21	46¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
12½	4½	BritPet .39e	18	61	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	12¾	BrkwGl 1.20	9	177	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
18½	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	8	53	18⅞	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
15½	8½	Brown Co	5	28	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	BwnGp 1.20	14	37	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20		16	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	20	186	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	8	Brunswk .44	16	767	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	9¼	BrshW .50	11	701	18⅞	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		84	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
26½	18	BucyEr .56	17	411	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	7⅛	BuddCo .80	10	155	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
54½	48	BuddCo pf 5		z100	53	53	53	— ½
5⅛	4½	BudCa pf.60		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27¾	12	BuffFo 1.20a	7	36	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ 1¼
9⅝	4⅞	Bulova .05p		30	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	18⅞	BunkHil 1.86		3	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
8	3¼	Bunk Ramo		74	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
16¾	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		11	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
34	14⅞	BurlInd 1.20	17	98	31¼	30¾	31	
42⅞	28⅝	BurlNo .30e	10	297	40¼	39¼	39⅞	+ ½
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
25½	25⅛	Burndy Cp	13	44	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅛
110⅝	61⅛	Burrghs .68	26	279	106⅝	105¼	106¼	+ ¼

C

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	1½	CabCab For		55	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
27⅞	15⅝	Cabot Cp .92		7	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	Cadence Ind	3	41	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	6	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	2¼	Cal Financ	9	95	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅞	CalP3Ut 1.52	8	x15	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	7½	Callahn .40r	15	86	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Camm Brn		74	3¼	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	17½	CampRL .60	16	91	25⅜	24⅝	25	— ⅛
36	27⅞	CamSp 1.36	12	89	34½	34	34¼	
17⅞	12½	CdnPac .86e	7	71	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13	7⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	6	12	12	12	— ⅛
52⅞	22	CapCitis .20	16	27	50⅝	50⅜	50⅞	
28⅞	19	CapHold .40	12	126	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
3¾	⅝	Capit Mtg		82	3	2⅞	2⅞	
65¾	28¼	Carbor 1.70	9	44	65⅛	64	65	+ ⅞
4¼	2	Carling OKe		72	4	4	4	
14¾	9⅝	Carlisle .88	11	26	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+
7⅝	4⅛	CaroFrg .30		24	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	397	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	24½	CarP pf2.67		11	28	28⅛	25½	— ⅛
29½	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	7	35	28⅞	28	28	— ⅜
17⅝	6⅞	CarrCp .52	31	181	16⅞	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
16⅝	10	CarrGn .58e		53	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	13¼	CartHaw .90	14	341	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
46½	24¾	CartHw pf 2		12	42½	42	42½	+ 2½
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	18	267	8½	7½	8⅛	+ ⅞
11	6⅛	CascNGs .92	6	2	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	—
17⅞	13¼	CastlCk .80b	8	45	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
83¾	48	CaterpTra 2	12	599	84⅞	83½	84½	+ ¾
57⅞	28⅞	CBS 1.66	13	150	55⅞	54⅞	55⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅜	CCI Corp		337	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	17	19	18½	18¾	
58	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	17	x208	57½	55¾	56⅞	— ⅛
52	41	Celn pfA4.50		x1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅞
12⅛	5	Centex .12	37	217	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
19	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	12	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
18⅜	11¼	CenIlLt 1.60	11	47	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
31½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z970	30¼	29½	29⅞	— ½
29	25	CnILt pf2.62		z140	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	9	109	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
23⅝	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	115	20⅝	20	20	
15¾	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	9	15	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	CenSoW 1.20	9	437	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
18	10	CenSoya .60	10	66	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	10	117	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
34¼	6½	CenDat .10e	16	275	30¼	28¼	28⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	6⅞	Cert-teed .65	14	43	18¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	11	311	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
25	10¼	Champint 1	14	297	24¾	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
25	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		121	24⅞	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
14	9	ChamSp .64	9	418	13¾	13½	13⅝	
6½	3⅛	CharlCo .06e	4	1103	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ¼
27½	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	x32	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	ChaseFd .60		29	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
38¾	24¼	ChaseM 2.20	5	629	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ⅛
8⅝	1¾	ChagsT .80e		93	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	Chelsea .40	12	23	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
49½	22⅞	Chemtn 1.40	6	485	52	49	51⅞	+ 3
43⅝	26	ChmNY 2.88	5	124	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
50¼	28	ChesVa 1.90	9	12	50¼	49¾	50	
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.32	22	46	64	63⅝	63½	— ¼
40	26	Chessie 2.10	8	160	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		72	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
15	7¼	Chi Milw pf		6	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ¼
34¼	23¼	ChiPnauT 2	10	67	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	ChkFull .19t		28	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅛	Chris Craft		51	5½	5⅜	5½	
13⅞	8⅞	Chromal .70	7	71	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
82½	49	Chroma pf 5		4	61½	61	61	
15⅞	7⅛	Chrysler		3471	16½	11¾	16¼	+ ¾
2⅝	¼	Chrysler wt		254	7-16	11-32	11-32	
3⅛	9-16	CI Mtg Gp		105	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	CI Rlt Inv		5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	CinBell 1.60	8	10	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	10	73	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
51	40¼	CinGE pf 4		y80	45⅛	45½	45½	+ ⅛
26⅝	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	10	x66	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
37½	26	CIT Fin 2.20	8	133	34⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅞
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	12	1746	33	32½	32¾	— ⅛
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	86	42⅝	41⅞	42¼	+ 1
10⅞	4⅝	Cityinvst .66	16	260	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		54	⅞	13-16	13-16	— 1-16
21¾	14⅝	CityIn pf B2		38	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	10	CityIn pf1.10		83	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	11	987	39⅞	38¼	38⅞	— 1
14½	7⅛	ClarkOil .50	15	46	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	9	35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
59¾	42	ClvCliff 1.50	12	x12	58⅞	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	23⅛	ClvEIll 2.56	9	60	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
119¼	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z990	117¾	117	117¾	+ 1¾
86	68½	ClEIll pf7.40		z50	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
14⅞	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	13	751	14⅛	14	14⅛	—
11½	3¼	CluetPea .30	10	515	11⅝	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	CluettP pf 1		33	12¼	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		137	13¼	13	13	
8¾	2⅛	CNA Finl	93	250	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		47	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
12½	9½	CNA I 1.03a		13	12¾	12	12⅜	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		75	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	4	CNA pf1.16k		13	6⅛	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	5⅜	CoastSt Gas	5	363	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
22	17⅛	CstSG pf1.83		5	22	22	22	
22½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
95¼	53¾	CocaCol 2.30	24	375	90⅝	89	89¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	CocaBtlg .28	15	1645	8½	8¼	8⅜	—
16⅞	6½	ColdwBk .40	14	15	16¾	16¼	16⅜	
6⅛	3	Coleco Ind		339	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .76	17	1429	29	28	28⅞	+ ⅞
51½	43	ColgP pf3.50		z190	50⅞	49	50⅛	+ 2½
14¼	4⅝	CollinAik .56	19	231	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
8⅛	2⅛	Collins Fd	25	63	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
41⅞	20	ColPenn .50	10	120	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
25	15½	ColonlSt 1.45	7	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
42	23⅛	Coltlnd 2	6	461	44½	42⅞	43⅞	+ 1⅞
61	41½	Colt pf4.25		119	64	61	63⅛	+ 3¼
24¾	16¼	Colt pf1.60		20	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21¾	ColGas 2.14	8	162	25⅞	25¼	25½	
9⅝	6	Colum Pict	5	176	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
25¼	12⅝	ColSOh 2.04	7	62	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
5	1	Colwel Mtg		50	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	10	110	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	25⅝	CombE 1.98	12	391	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
32	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	269	29⅝	28⅞	29	
98½	78	ComE pf8.40		1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
82	70	ComE pf7.24		1	83	83	83	+ 1
31⅞	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		9	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
27	25¼	ComE pf2.37		14	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		3	22¾	22¾	22¾	—
22⅞	17⅞	ComE pf1.90		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		11	21½	21½	21½	
12⅛	5¾	ComwO .22t		219	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
22¼	13¼	ComO pf1.72		2	20	20	20	
38	9⅝	Compugrp	12	234	38⅛	36	38⅛	+ 2
8	1¼	Comput Sci	16	350	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
46½	23	Comsat 1	6	475	30⅛	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
13⅞	3¼	ConAgr .12r	3	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
53⅛	15¾	ConeMil 1.60	7	78	54⅞	52⅛	54½	+ 2⅛
16¼	4½	Congoln .40	13	93	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
18¼	10¾	ConnGn 1.60	13	136	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—
30½	10	Conrac .70	9	44	22⅛	22	22⅛	—
18	7½	ConEd 1.30e	5	270	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
65⅛	41½	ConEd pf 6		2	64⅛	64¼	64¼	
51⅛	36½	ConEd pf 5		10	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
23½	12⅞	ConFds 1.35	48	283	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
63⅝	43⅛	ConF pf4.50		3	60	59⅞	60	
21¼	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	14	249	23⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
29	21⅝	ConNGs 2.24	7	102	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
21⅞	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	8	227	20⅞	20⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
78	62	CnPw pf7.72		z10	76	76	76	— ½
76¼	55	CnPw pf7.68		z50	75	75	75	+ 1¼
75	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z470	75	75	75	
85	49	ConPow pf 6		2	82⅛	82⅛	82¼	+ ¼
68⅞	51¼	CnPw pf5.50		6	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅛	Cont Air Lin		285	8¾	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
31½	22⅞	ConCan 1.80	9	206	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	ContCop .50		95	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	11¾	CtCop pf1.25		z30	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
49⅞	32½	ContlCp 2.80	15	135	48	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
54	36⅝	CtIC pfA2.50		1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	26⅞	ContlCp 2.32	7	143	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅞	6⅞	ContlIP 1.28e	10	59	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
3⅛	1	Contil Rlty		30	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	10	628	64⅛	63⅝	63¾	— ⅛
15½	10	ContTele 1	11	214	15⅝	15	15⅝	—
25¼	10⅝	Control Dat	11	426	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	19⅝	Conwood .9a	7	3	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
5	1¼	CookUn .20t		14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	23⅞	Coopind 1.48	10	210	60⅛	58⅝	60	+ 1⅝
108	42	Copl pfB2.50		2	106	105	106	+ 4
9⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab	26	175	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15	5¼	CoopTR .60	19	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
17⅞	7½	Copeind .60	13	39	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—
38⅝	16½	CoppRg .50a		17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
51½	19¾	Coppw 2.40b	7	6	47⅞	47	47⅛	
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
60½	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	34	252	60¼	59⅝	60	
4	1	Cousins Mtg		81	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	CowlesC .44	10	106	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26½	10¼	CoxBdct .45	14	37	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅜
50¼	32⅞	CPC Int 2.14	10	258	47	45⅝	46⅞	+ 1⅛
73	26½	CraneCo 2a	6	107	78⅛	75⅞	77¾	+ 2¾
6	2⅞	CreditF .24	16	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	61	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ¼
42⅝	33	CrockN pf 3		4	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	
14⅝	7	CrompK .80	11	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
26	12½	CrouHl .80b	9	48	21¼	20⅝	21	
63	46⅝	CroHl pf3.35		1	56½	56½	56½	
23⅞	14⅝	Crown Cork	8	190	20¼	19⅝	20	
47½	24⅝	CrwZel 1.80	15	403	48	47	47⅝	+ ½
23⅞	7⅞	CTS Cp .50	13	65	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5½	Culligan .40	10	50	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
27⅛	15⅞	CumEng 1a	18	x156	29	27⅛	28⅞	+ 1⅛
92	73½	Cum pf7.50		z100	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅝	CunnDrg .25	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅞	Currinc 1.08		30	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
15½	5⅛	CurtisWr .40	9	818	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛	+ ¼
28¼	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		5	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
38½	18	CutlerH 1.60	9	x74	37⅞	35⅞	37⅜	+ 1⅛
24⅞	15⅞	CyclopsCp 1		71	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	19⅛	Cyprus 1.40	9	28	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛

D

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅛	7⅝	Damon .20		755	11⅝	10¾	11	+ ⅜
10¼	4⅛	DanRiv .10e		121	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
24½	20⅝	DanaCp .76	11	241	24⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
41	17½	Dartlnd .60b	12	211	39⅝	39⅛	39	— ⅛
41½	20½	Dartlnd pf 2		39	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	8⅞	Data Genl	33	147	50⅞	49	50⅛	+ 1¼
16⅛	9⅛	DaycoCp .50	6	57	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
60	43	Dayc pf4.25		z70	62½	62⅛	62½	+ 2½
34⅞	6⅛	DaytHud .84	14	297	33⅞	31⅞	33⅛	+ 1⅝
18⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	223	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
117¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z270	116	116	116	
17⅞	5⅝	DeanW .50a	6	260	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ½
62⅝	34½	Deere 1.90	10	x506	62⅛	61	62⅛	+ ½
18⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	9	197	13⅛	13	13	
27⅞	20⅞	DelMon 1.40	6	116	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
43⅛	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	23	110	43⅛	41⅛	43⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Deltec Intl	31	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
8	3¼	Deltona Crp		86	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	12⅞	DennMfg 1	9	47	28⅞	28⅛	23½	— ⅛
20½	11	DennMf pf 1		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
24⅞	6⅞	Dennys .32a	14	226	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .80	18	80	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
18⅛	5¾	Deseret .25	16	15	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
10¾	5⅛	DeSoto .20		53	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	10	109	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
93	65	Det E pf9.32		z140	91¾	90¾	91¾	+ ⅝
76¾	52	Det E pf7.68		z40	76	76	76	
74½	50	Det E pf7.45		z150	73½	73	73½	
62	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		7	60⅜	60	60⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	22⅝	Det E pf2.75		9	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
27⅞	25⅝	DeE pfB2.75		9	25¼	26⅛	26¼	
18	7⅞	Dexter .44	12	30	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	8	61	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ½
42½	24⅞	Diamint 2	18	53	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
22¾	19	DiamM 1.72t	4	31	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
76	21⅜	DiamSh 1.80	18	487	76⅝	74	75⅛	+ 1⅛
86	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		16	87⅝	84¼	86⅛	+ 2⅛
33⅝	14	Dia pf DI.20		92	34¼	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅛	DickAB .40	16	74	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
11⅞	7	Dictaphn .60	14	311	10⅞	10	10	— ¼
19⅞	9¼	Diebold .44	12	139	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	DiGiorgio		71	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
167½	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	35	199	164⅛	162½	163¾	+ ½
11½	4⅞	Dillingm .48	8	140	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	18	Dillngm pf 2		2	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
37¼	26⅝	DillonCo .96	16	18	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
62⅞	21¾	Disney .32b	29	x539	63	62⅞	62⅞	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In		80	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		512	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
16⅞	7	DrPeppr .36	30	1040	17	16⅝	16¾	+ 1
39½	30	DomeM .80a	12	31	39	38⅞	39	+ 1
5	⅞	DonLuJ .05e		822	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	10¼	Donnelly .60	12	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
16½	6¼	DorOliv .20e	7	61	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅝	Dorsey .10a	11	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
60	25⅝	Dover 1.40	11	16	59¼	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
112⅞	53¾	DowCh 1.60	17	428	113	110⅞	113	+ 2⅛
6¾	3	DPF Inc	57	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
60	26¼	Dravo 1.90	10	14	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
25¼	22⅛	DravoCp wi		1	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
75⅛	36⅞	Dresser 1.50	9	x230	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	
18⅞	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40a	7	58	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
21⅞	10¼	DukeP 1.50	10	297	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
97½	74	Duke pf8.70		z100	95	94	95	+ 1
92	68	Duke pf8.20		z370	89½	88¾	89½	+ ¼
87	63	Duke pf7.80		z370	85½	85½	85½	
67½	55⅞	Duke pf6.75		1	84¼	84¼	84¼	
29⅞	24	Duke pf2.69		46	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ½
33⅝	18⅞	DunBrad 1	21	122	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Duplan Cp		115	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
161¼	87⅞	duPont 4.25e	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1
62¼	52⅞	duPnt pf4.50		1	61⅞	61½	61⅞	— ¼
50	43¼	duPnt pf3.50		20	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
16⅝	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	93	19	18⅞	18⅞	
25¼	19⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2		z90	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
30	24	DuqL pf2.75		z950	28	28	28	
10⅞	5⅝	Dymoln .40	12	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛

E

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35	8⅛	E Systems 1	8	95	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
33⅞	14⅝	EagleP 1.16	8	24	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
21½	7⅛	EascoCp .60	8	17	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
7½	3¼	EastAir Lin		1302	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
33	18½	EastGsF .80	7	243	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	27	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
116¾	63	Eand 1.56a	29	x767	111⅞	109⅞	111⅛	+ 1⅛
35⅛	18⅛	Eaton 1.80	14	78	36⅞	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	Echlin .42	20	7	25⅛	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
30	14⅝	EckrdJk .36	22	103	29⅛	28¾	29	— ⅛
20¾	6⅛	EckdNC .32	18	x35	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
52½	17⅝	EdisBro 1.72	10	22	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ½
18⅞	10	EG&G .14	15	153	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1¼	Elect Assoc	7	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
29	18⅞	EDS .50a	13	30	16⅞	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	El Mem Mg		606	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—
7¼	4⅜	ElMM pf 1k		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24½	7½	Elgin Natl	23	35	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Elixir Ind	24	37	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	8	458	14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
42¾	19¾	ElltraCp 1.74	9	x45	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
41½	23¼	EmerEl .80	21	522	38½	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
82	26⅞	EmeryAir 1	28	3	45¼	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
14	8	EmeryIn .40	18	184	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
28⅞	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	99	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	EMI Lt .18a	16	136	5⅛	5	5⅛	
14⅞	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	x12	14⅛	10⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	EmD 5pf.50		z100	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4	Em 4.7pf.47		z100	5¼	5	5	— ½
16	5	EmpGas .20	6	9	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
31¼	14⅞	EngIhdM 1	8	277	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
190	94	EngM pf4.25		2	190	190	190	+ 1
8	4⅛	EnnisB .32a	7	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅞	20⅛	Enserch 1.40	8	48	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
28⅛	14½	Entex 1.20	7	44	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
29¼	8⅞	Envirotech	18	234	29½	28⅛	29½	+ 1⅛
25¾	13⅞	Equifax 2	10	18	27½	26	27½	+ 1½
12	8½	Equimrk .88	7	21	11⅞	10⅞	11	+ ¼
65½	21⅞	EquitGs 2.60	6	18	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	11⅞	EqutLf 2.34e	11	55	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	—
39½	27⅛	Esmark 1.52	7	336	37⅞	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Esquire .32	15	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10	3⅛	Esterline .32	12	144	9½	9	9¼	
44⅞	23⅛	Ethyl 1.40	7	124	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
58	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		22	54½	53¾	53¾	— ⅞
6⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod	11	638	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
69½	10	ExCelO 1.40	8	45	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
21	16	Excler 1.76a		32	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
94	65	Exxon 5	8	564	90⅝	89⅝	89⅞	+ ⅛

F

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	15	214	8	7¾	8	
62¼	17	FairCam .80	24	174	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
9½	4⅛	FairInd .38	12	34	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14⅞	8	FairmtF .68	9	15	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	Fanstel .40	16	319	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	FarWst Fnl	11	6	7	7	7	
13¾	3⅞	Farah Mfg	46	97	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
9¼	2⅞	Fedders Cp		1197	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27½	9¼	FedrlCo 1.40	5	58	28⅞	27½	28⅞	+ 1⅝
17⅞	11⅞	FedMogul 1	92	73	16½	16	16½	+ ½
18⅞	12	FedNMt .80	7	633	16⅝	16	16½	
34½	15⅝	FedPap 1.60	7	34	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ⅝
21⅞	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		132	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	3⅛	F Signl .60e	7	76	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
56⅞	25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	17	240	56⅛	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
33	15⅝	Ferro 1.10	10	89	33⅛	32	33	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Fibrebd Cp		95	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FidFin .54e	6	59	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	—
32¼	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	7	36	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	7⅛	FieldcrMil 1	26	61	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Filtrol Cp	6	15	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	5⅞	FinSanB .20	5	21	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	FinlFed .25r	5	77	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26	10⅛	Firestn 1.10	10	728	24½	23¼	23⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	FstChar .61t	9	479	16⅛	15	16¼	+ ¼
27¼	14⅞	FstChic .96	9	633	23⅞	21⅛	23¼	+ 1⅝
46⅞	34	FstinBn 1.16	11	109	38½	39	39⅛	— 1
19⅞	18½	FstMiss .36	4	256	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	19	FstNBo 1.80	7	149	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18½	FstNStBn 2	7	5	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
22	13	FstPa 1.32	12	372	16⅞	15	16⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅛	FstPa Mtg		29	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	6⅞	FstUnR .96b	15	13	14⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	9	209	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22¾	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	8	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
39	18⅛	FischM 1.10	10	13	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	FishFds .40	6	112	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅞	4⅛	FishrSci .20	9	49	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19½	7⅞	FleetEnt .32	28	869	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
18⅞	10⅛	Fleming .80	10	48	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
19½	6¼	FlexiVan .20	19	118	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	10	25	19½	18⅞	19¼	
29⅞	21	Flin pfB2.25		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅝
26⅞	15⅛	FlaE Coast	12	2	24¼	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
18	8½	FlaGas .80	6	x23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	174	28¾	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
28⅞	15¾	FlaPwL 1.56	7	91	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
29¾	18	FlaStl 1.50	6	16	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	15	FluorCp .60	13	177	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	10⅞	FMC 1	9	463	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
39¼	25	FMC pf2.25		17	39	38½	39	
6¼	4	Fd Fair .20		31	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	5½	FooteCB .90	8	18	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
53⅛	32⅛	FordM 2.40	60	705	53⅛	51¼	51½	+ ½
17¾	10⅛	ForMcK .92	7	x233	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
29	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		x13	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		41	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	13⅝	FtHowP .64	14	66	38	37½	38	+ ½
34	15½	FosWh 1.10b	8	53	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	23	Foxboro .80	11	40	37¼	36¾	36⅞	+ ½
32⅝	13¼	FrnklnM .50	13	176	30⅛	29½	30	
31⅞	19⅞	FreepM 1.60	12	199	27⅞	26¼	27⅛	+ ⅞
25	14	Fruehf 1.80	12	205	25⅛	24⅞	25	
8⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	197	154	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛

G

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	2¾	Gable Ind		9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	9	260	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	13	GAF pf 1.20		18	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	23¼	GATX 1.80	7	83	31¼	30¾	31	+ ⅛
46	33⅝	GATX pf2.50		1	42	42	42	+ ½
26¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	6	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	18½	GamS pf1.75		2	25	25	25	
40	23	Gannett .72	22	122	39¾	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	17¾	GardDen .76	15	x380	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
16⅞	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	8	18	15½	15¼	15½	
13¾	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	8	17	13⅛	13	13	
9⅞	1¼	Gateway In	22	84	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	2⅞	GCA Corp	31	42	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15½	5⅛	Gemini Cap		62	15⅝	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
13⅞	11	Geminiln 1a		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅞	7⅝	GAInv 1.06e		43	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
46½	31½	GnAOil .80b	16	34	42	41½	41⅝	+ ½
11¾	7⅞	GenBanc .80	14	12	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ¼
12½	7¼	GnCable .72	8	388	12½	12¼	12½	
17	10¼	GenCig 1.20	8	x9	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25¼	7½	G Cinma .54	10	131	26¼	24½	26	+ 1¼
6⅞	2⅝	Gen Develpt	6	67	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	19	Gen Dynam	6	268	44⅞	43⅝	44⅜	+ 1⅛
56¾	32⅞	GenEl 1.60	18	974	54¼	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
31¼	18⅝	GnFood 1.50	12	491	30⅛	29⅛	29¼	— 1⅛
19⅞	12½	GnGth 1.26e	19	14	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
14⅞	4⅞	GenHost .60	2	44	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
14¼	5	Gen Instru	33	123	13¼	12⅞	13	
32½	24½	Gnlnstr pf 3		x16	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	6⅛	GenMed .20	12	33	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .68	18	159	31½	30⅞	31⅛	+ 1⅛
65¾	31¼	GnMot 2.40a	15	1674	65½	64⅝	65	
69⅞	59	GnMot 5pf 5		1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
8⅞	4	GenPort Inc	98	89	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅞	GPubUt 1.68	9	312	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
11¼	5⅞	GenRefr .48	6	67	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅜
45½	23⅞	GnSignal .84	14	50	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Gen Steel	6	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	10	576	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	25⅝	GTEl pf2.50		3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
15½	12½	GTFI pf1.25		z200	15	15	15	
16	13	GTFI pf1.30		z300	16½	15½	16⅛	+ 1⅛
22¾	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	8	279	23	22⅛	22⅞	+ ¾
9	2⅞	Genesco Inc		125	8⅝	8¼	8½	
24	15	Genstar 1.20	6	8	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
42½	23¼	GenuPts .76	21	112	38⅝	38¼	38½	
52⅛	25¼	GaPac .80b	21	954	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	+ 1⅛
28	26¼	GaPw pf2.75		29	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
28⅝	12⅛	Gerber 1.20	8	49	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
198½	127½	GettyO 1.50e	12	77	168	166⅜	167¼	+ 1⅜
7⅞	4	GF Bus .32a	28	40	7¼	7	7¼	
14⅛	9⅛	GlanlPC .80	12	30	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
14½	7½	GibrFin .58t	6	54	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
9¼	3	GiddLew .40	6	109	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	8	GifldHill .52	8	15	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	21¼	Gillette 1.50	14	341	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	4⅞	Ginos Inc	10	136	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Gleason Wk		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅞	7⅞	Global Mar	17	152	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	12¼	GlobeUn 1a	7	88	32	30¾	32	+ 1⅛
18⅛	10	GoldWt Fin	9	82	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
19¼	12	GoldWIF pf		34	18⅛	17¼	17¾	— ¼
28⅞	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	17	121	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
25¼	12⅞	Goodyr 1.10	10	797	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— 1
16¼	6½	GorJwlA .32	7	39	14⅞	14⅞	14½	— ⅛
32⅞	16	Gouldln 1.36	8	x271	32⅞	31⅝	32⅝	+ 1
23½	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		x70	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ¼
32⅞	22¼	Grace 1.70	6	1276	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅝
32⅞	17¼	Grainger .30	23	86	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	7⅝	GrandUn .80	9	24	15	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
17⅛	12¼	Grandvl .80	8	33	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	6¼	GrayDrg .50	7	104	19⅞	18⅞	19	+ 1
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac		112	12⅞	12¼	12½	
18	10⅞	GtNoir 1.25e	16	41	15⅛	15	15⅛	
69¼	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	11	188	71	68⅞	71	+ 2
31⅞	18⅞	GINN pf1.40		3	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
19	10⅞	GtWnFin .44	11	211	16⅞	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
46⅞	20⅛	GtWU 2.92e	2	8	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
27½	15	GtWn pf1.88		53	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	11	48	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
29⅞	22¼	GrGt pf1.76		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ 1⅛
17⅞	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	571	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		381	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		394	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
20	10	Grumm .40a	6	163	17⅞	15⅞	17⅛	+ 1½
15⅝	6¼	Guardin .20	14	104	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	1	Guard Mtg		197	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
10	6¼	GlfLfHld .56	9	168	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
4	1	GulfMtg Rlt		18	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅞	GulfOil 1.70	7	1038	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	— ¼
25⅝	11⅞	GulfResrc 1	5	222	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
40¼	17	GHR pfA.20		5	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
31¼	15⅛	GfR pfB1.30		2	22½	22⅞	22⅞	
15⅞	10⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	8	237	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
26	18¾	GlfWn .60b	6	2095	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+ 1¼
7¾	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		22227	8¼	7⅛	8	+ ⅝
99	45	GlfW pf 3.87		48	102⅛	98½	102⅛	+ 4¼
43½	32¾	GlfW pf2.50		18	44⅞	43	44⅛	+ 1⅞
6¼	1⅞	Gulton Ind	13	132	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	

H

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
32½	20½	Hack W 2.40	7	4	32½	32	32½	+ ⅝
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	13	131	18	18	18	+ ⅜
17⅞	11	HallPrt .80a	8	33	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛	+ 1½
189	115	Hallibtn 1.68	13	364	155¼	152	154¼	+ ¼
23⅞	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	11	59	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Hammond		12	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .40	12	78	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20¼	HandyHar 1	4	12	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
21	6⅛	HanesCp .76	8	68	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
51⅜	24½	Hanna 1.60	10	92	51¾	51	51	— ⅜
25⅞	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	7	52	26	24¾	25⅝	+ 1⅞
9½	3	Hardees	27	41	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
40½	22	Harnisf 1.20	6	115	39	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	8	Harrah .26a	5	222	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	14⅝	Harris 1.40	13	88	45¾	46½	44⅝	— 1⅛
21⅝	10	Harsco 1.20	6	87	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	13	260	12⅝	12	12⅝	
22⅜	6¼	HarteHk .45	12	x35	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	HattSe 1.44a		5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	16½	HewllEl 1.76	9	31	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
15⅜	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	11	7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11	2¼	Hazeltine		257	12⅛	10⅞	12⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅛	5½	Hecks .16	9	110	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	13	HeclaM .37t	18	145	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅝	HelimBr .52	8	31	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	12	40	51¾	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅜
31½	27⅞	Heinz pf1.78		23	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
9⅞	2⅛	Helene CV RT	—		8		8⅞	— ⅛
31½	21	HellerIns .84	11	58	27	26⅞	27	
44⅜	26	HelmerP .35	8	557	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
2	1	Hemisp Cap		5	2	2	2	
7⅛	6	Hemlne .66e		6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	21½	Hercules .80	47	449	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ 1⅛
22⅛	10⅝	HershyFd 1	10	49	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—
27⅛	17⅛	Hesston .80		y133	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
30⅛	21¼	Hestn pf1.60		15	24	23⅝	23⅝	
58⅝	20⅝	Heublin 1.20	19	155	59¼	57¼	58½	+ ½
120½	56⅞	HewltPk .30	36	358	108¼	105½	108	+ 2⅛
8⅛	3½	High Volte	13	125	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
25	12⅝	Hillenbd .78	7	18	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	
40¼	11¾	HiltonH 1.40	4	121	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
6⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	8	37	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26½	11½	Hobart .80	14	7	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	8¼	HoernW .80	18	823	20⅛	19⅞	20½	+ 1
9⅛	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn	15	13	9⅛	9	9	
20	5⅛	Holiday .35	16	2184	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
30	11⅞	HfldyA 1.70t		7	29⅛	29	29⅛	
38	22½	HolySug 3a	2	20	37⅛	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
55½	31½	Homestk 1a	18	x258	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	17	539	55⅞	54⅝	55⅛	+ 1
32¼	12⅛	HoovBll 1.36	10	11	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Horizon Cp		103	3⅝	3	3⅛	
18	7⅝	HospAff .60t	9	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	12	220	24⅞	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
16	5⅛	HosHatl .36	10	663	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ 1⅛
13½	7¼	Houdall .80a	6	33	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	HougMif .72	6	46	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	3¾	HousFab .24	13	112	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	11⅞	HoushF 1.10	8	482	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅜
44⅞	26¾	HouF pf2.37		5	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	8	60	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
63¾	29¼	HousNGas 1	14	86	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	4½	HowJohn .24	15	227	17	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Hubbrd 1.20		19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
21	13⅛	HudsnA .80	8	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅛	HudsnB .80	8	2	18⅞	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	HughHat .40	105	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52½	35½	HughsTl .40	12	762	42	41⅛	41⅞	— 2½
15⅝	4⅛	Humana .40	10	77	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
17⅞	10¼	HuntCh .30	23	180	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
28¼	6⅞	HuttnEF .60	7	216	29⅞	28	29⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅞	13⅛	Huyck .40	27	49	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅛	4½	Hydromt .36	8	69	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛

I

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅛	10⅛	ICInde 1.30	8	208	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
40	27⅛	ICInd pf3.50		46	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅞	ICN Pharm		36	5	4⅞	5	
28½	23⅜	IdahoP 2.06	11	64	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	8	158	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
81	51	Ideal pf4.75		4	78	78	78	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅞	IdeaToy .26t	8	107	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	2⅝	IDS Rlty		223	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	11⅞	IllPow 2.20	10	330	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅝
25⅞	21	IlPow pf2.04		25	25	25	25	— ⅛
28¼	17	ITW .50	22	44	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	ImplCpA .29	6	158	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	16	107	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
19½	14⅞	INA In 1.59a		8	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6¾	2¾	Income Cap		35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9¾	7½	IncCGi .80e		11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24¼	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	3	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
112⅝	99	IndiM pf 12		z110	111	110	111	+ 1
81½	57⅛	IndiM pf7.76		z190	80½	79	80⅛	+ 3½
22½	13	IndpIPL 1.82	10	136	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	IndNat 1.20	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Inexco Oil		11	9⅛	9	9⅛	
90	61⅛	IngerR 2.60	14	179	88¼	86¼	86⅝	+ 1⅛
55⅛	38	IngR pf2.35		54	53		53⅛	— 1
66	21⅛	IntdCon 1.80	5	x3	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ 1
50¼	32¼	InlndStl 2.40	11	132	50	49⅛	49⅞	
12⅝	5⅛	Inmont .44	8	126	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ¼
18⅛	5⅛	Insilco .70	7	43	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
15⅝	10⅛	Insll pfA1.25		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40½	19½	Inspir Copp		99	22⅛	22	23	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Instlf InvTr		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Integon .32	8	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
48	18⅛	Interco 1.52	10	31	47½	46⅛	46⅛	— 1
7½	4⅛	Intercil Div	3	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	18	Intrkeinc 2	6	130	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
264⅞	157⅛	IBM 7	20	519	263⅛	261	262	+ 1⅛
35⅛	22½	IntFlavF .32	37	283	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	11	214	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
48½	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	515	40⅝	39	40⅛	+ 1⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Int Mining	9	54	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—
32⅛	17⅞	IntMult 1.50	8	22	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	InNick 1.40a	13	527	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
77¾	34⅛	IntPaper 2	16	587	78	76⅝	77⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	3⅛	IntRectif .15		39	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	14⅛	IntTT 1.60	10	1066	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	
56⅞	32⅞	IntTT pfH4		33	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅜
54⅞	34⅛	ITTpfl 4.50		4	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
51½	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		3	50½	50½	50⅛	+ ½
50⅝	31⅛	IntTT pfK4		51	50⅞	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	21	ITT pfN2.25		223	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
57	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		30	56	56	56	— ⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	7	20	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
23⅞	8⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	7	155	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ 1⅛
15	5	IntrsBrd .80	5	20	13	13	13	
16½	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6½	3	Intrstn .24	7	107	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
34½	12⅛	Iowa Beef	3	150	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	IowaEl 1.30	11	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19½	8⅛	IowalG 1.72	8	46	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅛	IowaPwLt 2	7	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19¾	14⅛	IowaPS 1.60	6	49	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	13	52	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅛	ITE Imp .80	12	39	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Itek Corp		68	15	14⅝	14⅝	
9¾	3⅛	ItelCorp .29	7	837	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ 1
13⅛	8½	IU Intl .85	4	833	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
35	22½	IU Int A		6	31	30	30	— 4

J

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅝	8	JamesF .60	11	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
18½	9½	Jantzen .70	7	56	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11½	5⅛	JapanF .91e		66	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	26¼	JeffPilot .72	12	43	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
119	101	JeC pf 13.50		z130	117⅛	117	117	— ⅜
108½	93	JerCen pf 11		z100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— 1⅛
96	71	JerCe pf9.36		z250	93½	93½	93½	
80	60	JerCen pf 8		z220	80	80	80	
25⅞	14⅞	JewelC 1.20	9	51	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	Jewelcor		74	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	22⅛	JimWalter 1	10	331	40¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
48	28	JimW pf1.60		76	43⅞	43	43	— 1
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf		z20	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
18⅛	14	JHanS 1.50e		40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅛	18	JHanI 1.88e		22	21⅛	21	21⅛	
29⅞	19	JhnMan 1.20	15	609	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
99⅝	72⅛	JohnJn .80a	29	487	89	86⅞	87	— 2
24	8	JohnCon .80	11	239	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+ ⅝
41½	20½	JhnConf pf 2		2	44	42⅝	44	+ 2⅝
19⅞	5	JonLogn .40	27	274	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
35½	24⅝	Jorgen 1.60	4	1	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	11½	Jostens 1b	8	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
43⅝	28⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	11	170	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛

K

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	8	34	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
67	42¾	Kai 57pf4.75		1	67	67	67	
67	42⅛	Kai 59pf4.75		2	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ 1¼
58	40½	KalA pf 4.12		2	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
9⅞	4⅝	KaisCem .80	29	82	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	11	KaiCe pf1.37		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17	10⅛	KaneMill .24	4	109	17⅛	16⅝	17½	+ 1⅛
24⅞	21	Kaneb .90b	8	34	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	7	76	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	6	37	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	9	KC Sou pf 1		z20	11	11	11	
19⅞	11⅛	KanGEl 1.68	7	79	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
17⅝	15⅞	KanNeb 1.32	9	13	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.60	8	31	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Katy Ind	7	40	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅞	9	Kty pfB1.46		7	15	14⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Kaufm Brd		396	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	9¼	Kauf pf1.50		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Kawecki Brl	93	19	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	6	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅞	4⅝	Keller .20	31	63	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅝	14	Kellogg .90	16	156	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Kellwood .80	116	45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25	19⅞	Kennmtl .84	10	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
41	27⅞	Kenncot .75e	50	x636	33	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	KyUtil 1.80	7	57	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	12	KerrGls .40	9	146	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	13	1027	68	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	15	KeystCon 1e	5	54	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
25	9⅝	KiddeW 1	6	77	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
49	39⅛	KiddeofB 4		2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
47⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.80	10	246	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
12	5½	KingDSt .60	11	45	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	11	KirschCo .90	22	x143	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ½
52¼	15⅛	KLM Airlin		4	46	45⅛	45	
36½	14¼	KnigtRid .54	19	67	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—
12⅛	4⅛	Koehring	17	43	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	20	Koeh pf2.75		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—
54⅞	30½	Koppers 1.40	11	164	57½	54	57	+ 2½
54	42½	Kopprpf 4		z240	52	50	52	+ 1¾
6⅞	2½	Koracro Ind	37	43	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
46	34⅞	Kraftco 2.12	9	233	43⅞	40¼	43⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	36	2551	36	35	36	+ 1
14⅝	8¼	Krochler Mf		67	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	8	149	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Kysor .20		25	7	6⅞	7	

L

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19¾	12⅛	LacGas 1.65	8	5	19¼	19	19¼	
19⅞	11	LamSess 1b	13	55	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
15	8¼	LaneBry .72	9	20	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	3½	LearSieg .32	7	994	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		9	32	29½	28⅝	+ ⅛
34	12⅞	Leaswy .70b	12	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8½	LeedsN .50	11	33	15	14⅛	14⅞	—
17⅞	7⅛	Lessona .60	8	39	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	LehPCt .60	15	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	LehVal Ind		220	1⅞	1½	1½	
17⅛	6½	LV In pf1.50		2	16	16	16	+ 1
13⅛	8⅛	Lehman .94e		276	13¼	13	13⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Lennar Crp	280	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅝	11¼	Lenox .72a	18	17	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	LeslFay .40	9	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	LevFd Cap		23	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	10⅞	LevFIn .75e		6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
49	3	LeviStra .80	9	360	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅜	Levitz Furn		804	7⅛	7	7	
5	3⅛	LFE Cp	4	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
25⅛	13⅞	LOF 1.50	13	100	25⅞	26⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3¾	LibbMcNL	9	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
1	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	7	106	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
5⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		49	3⅝	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	LibrtyLn pf		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	25	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z30	88	88	88	+ 1
77⅛	45	LillyEli 1.20	20	409	52⅛	51¼	51⅛	— 2⅛
35	25⅝	LincNat 1.60	12	232	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
19	10½	LincPl 1.76a		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Lionel Corp		107	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	3¼	LittonIn .10t	14	3295	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Litton pfc pf		10	15	14	15	+ 1¼
34½	22½	Littn cv pf 3		5	36	36	36	+ 1⅛
20¼	10½	Litton pfB2		11	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	11-16	LNH Inv		36	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅞	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	2	594	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30⅝	14⅝	Loews 1.20	7	115	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	¼	LomaFin .40	10	212	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20½	11⅛	LomM 2.22e	18	40	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
28	5⅝	Londntn .40	15	31	28	27⅝	27⅛	
19½	9⅛	LoneStInd 1	10	162	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	LnglsLt 1.50	8	127	17½	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
121⅛	104	LIL pfN 13		z280	117	116½	116½	— ½
29⅞	24⅞	LIL pfO2.47		58	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
76⅛	44	LongDrg .80	29	9	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Lorel Corp	8	136	12¼	11⅞	12	
32⅛	19⅞	LaLand 1.12	18	1002	29⅞	28	28	
17	5⅞	LaPacif .20	26	414	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ 1
25	17⅞	LouisGs 1.88	8	31	25⅛	24	25⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Lowenst .40			14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅛	LTV Corp		3813	16⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅞	LTVA 3.40t		7	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ 1⅛
73¼	30	LTVGp p65		13	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	+ 1⅛
57⅞	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	336	39⅛	37⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
17¼	8	LuckStr .64b	12	94	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Ludlow .80		68	8⅝	8	8⅝	— ⅛
30	20⅛	LukenSt 1.60	7	72	28½	27½	28	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	LykesYng 1	4	853	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ 1⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Lykes pf2.50		362	40⅛	37½	40	+ 2⅛
5⅛	3	LynCSys .30	23	152	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛

M

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	6¼	MacAF .60b	7	8	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
4½	1⅛	MacDonal	3	62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	Macke .30	6	22	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Macmill .25	8	219	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31½	12⅝	Macy 1.30	30	551	32	30⅞	32	+ 1½
50½	48⅛	Macy pf 4.25		z20	50⅝	50⅛	50½	
6⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	MagicCf .32		325	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
28½	11½	Mallory 1	52	41	27	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅛
25¼	16½	MallHrde .56	14	315	26¼	25⅝	26	
9⅛	2	Manhin .05e		104	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	5	MangWr .88	13	2	15	15	15	
39⅝	24⅛	MfrHan 1.80	7	292	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ 1⅛
50⅛	27¼	MAPCO .70	15	213	40	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
12	5⅜	Marathn Mf	3	160	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	28⅞	MarafO 1.60	11	218	46⅝	45⅝	46	— ½
31¾	13⅛	Marcor 1	10	335	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
63	28½	Marcr pf A2		30	58	57½	57½	+ ¼
25¼	8⅛	Maremt .50	9	183	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20¼	10	MarMid .80	38	188	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
27½	11¼	MarionL .52	12	204	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45¼	13⅞	Marley .60	37	44	47⅛	45⅛	47⅛	+ 1⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Marqtte .40a	8	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19	6⅛	Marriot .07t	27	306	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
61¾	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	119	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	12	121	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	
21⅛	16	MartMa 1.30	9	392	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
27	11⅛	MrklCap .40	11	88	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
39	22⅛	MascoCp .20	23	484	30	29	30	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Masonite .54	34	333	25⅛	24½	25	+ ½
30⅛	13⅛	MasseyFer. 1	6	397	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
11⅞	7¼	MasMr 1.17e	10	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	1	MasCp 1.40		32	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	12	MatsuE .28e	17	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
28¼	23⅝	MayDSt 1.40	14	588	48½	47	48⅛	+ 1⅛
20¼	14⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	12	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Mays JW		14	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	17⅞	MBInd 1.20a	18	x82	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
19⅞	7⅛	MBPXL .40a	5	32	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	27⅛	MCA 1.40	7	161	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	7⅛	McCord 1	10	57	21⅛	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		167	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
56⅛	33⅛	McDermot 1	5	430	46⅛	45⅛	45⅞	— ⅛
65	33⅛	McDonalds	31	384	64⅛	63⅛	63⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	McDonD .44	8	371	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	10⅛	McGEd 1.20	15	339	26⅛	25⅝	26	
18⅛	6	McGrwH .44	10	x377	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
27⅛	13	MGH pf1.20		20	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
56⅞	25⅛	McIntyr .50e	6	2920	47⅛	46⅛	47	+ ½
32	10⅞	McKeeCo 1a	7	162	26⅛	24⅞	26⅛	+ 1⅛
51	32⅛	McLean .80	11	x56	50⅛	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	McLout 1.20	21	36	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	10	750	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
40⅛	29⅛	Mea pfA2.80		3	49	49	49	— ⅛
50	28⅛	Mea pfB2.80		6	49	48⅛	49	
34	16	Medusa 1.40	14	28	23	22⅛	23⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	MEI Cp	8	137	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
23⅛	6⅛	MelvleSh .88	15	215	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅞	2⅛	Melnasc .35r	4	43	11⅛	11	11⅛	
60⅛	28⅛	MercStr .90	18	2	54	54	54	
70⅛	57⅛	Merck 1.80	23	560	69⅛	68⅛	69	
16⅛	8⅛	Meredith .70	6	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	16⅛	MerrLyn .80	11	2099	29⅛	27⅞	29	+ 1⅛
29⅛	17⅛	MesaPet .05	18	154	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	13	MesaP pf.60		47	28	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabl 1.15e	6	284	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22	14⅛	MestaM .80	16	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	MGM 1r	6	144	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	5⅛	Mgtron .60	8	184	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
42	29⅛	MeE pf3.90		z40	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	40⅛	MeE pf4.12		z50	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MGIC Inv .10		443	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6	MichGs 1.16	7	x39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23	17½	MichTube 1	6	32	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛

N

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42⅝	22¼	Nabisco 2.40	11	322	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	17	NalcoCh .72	22	101	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	4⅛	NarcoSci .60	8	32	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	NashuaC .60	50	57	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅞	NatAirl .50	14	204	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅞
15⅞	7⅞	N Avia .57e		40	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	NatCan .57	6	52	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	19¼	N Can pf1.50		2	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
38⅝	27	N Chem .32	25	x88	37⅛	37	37⅝	— ⅝
7¼	5	NatCity Lin		72	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
49	29⅝	NatDef 2.72	6	16	48⅝	48	48⅛	
21⅝	13⅝	NatDist 1.40	10	692	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
28	18⅛	NatFuel 2.06	8	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	NatGyp 1.85	12	197	15⅞	14⅞	15	
		Nat Homes		668	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅛	NatInd .30	4	1132	10⅛	9	10	+ 1
14⅝	6⅛	NatInd pf.60		3	14	14	14	+ 1⅛
14⅝	9⅝	NtInd pf1.25		8	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	9½	Nt MedCare	20	253	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	26⅛	N Pres 1.20a	7	3	38	37⅞	37⅞	—
55⅝	9⅝	Nat Semico	37	640	52¾	51	52⅝	+ 1
18	6⅛	NatSvcIn .74	10	82	12⅝	12	12⅛	
18	11⅞	N Stand .96	9	7	17	17	17	
54⅛	30⅞	N Starch .88	18	2	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅜
49⅞	33⅛	NatStl 2.50a	16	x921	49⅞	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	2¾	Nat Tea		8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
39½	20⅛	Natoma 1.20	10	58	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
39⅞	14⅝	NCR Cp .72	11	1091	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	6⅝	Neptune .40	11	10	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅞	NevPw 1.50	7	54	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
24	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z1080	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
18⅛	14	NevP pf1.60		z150	17	17	17	
20⅝	13	NEngEl 1.76	8	36	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅞	NEnGE 1.28	8	23	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—
29⅛	25⅛	NEnP pf2.76		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
25⅞	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	12	22	25⅛	25	25⅛	—
14⅝	6⅛	Newhall .40	8	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	Newmt 1.60	13	182	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	NYSEG 2.40	8	105	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
42⅛	35	NYSE pf1.75		z20	42⅛	42½	42½	—
14⅞	8⅛	NiaMP 1.70	7	137	13⅞	13	13	
112⅛	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z610	112	103½	103½	— 1½
107⅞	87	NiM pf 10.60		z110	104	104	104	— ½
87½	63	NiaM pf7.72		z1008	81	80	81	+ 2
63	51⅝	NiaM pf 6.10		z10	63	63	63	+ 1
42	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z270	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝	+ ⅝
39⅜	26	NiaM pf 3.60		z20	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
39	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z10	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
15	11	NiaShr 1.33e		37	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	NL Ind 1	10	7745	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅝
19⅝	12⅝	NLT Cp .64	8	224	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
77½	59⅞	NorfkWn 5	9	47	75⅞	75⅛	75⅞	+ ⅞
18⅝	12⅛	Nortin 1.25	6	36	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
37⅛	18⅞	Norris 1.40	8	x51	38	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	NoACoal .50	8	x17	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	NoAmMt .1c	10	131	8⅝	8	8⅝	
33⅝	18⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	12	162	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAir .30a	9	396	4	3⅝	3⅝	—
1⅛	⅛	NoCAir wt		58	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	7	256	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅛
33½	22⅝	NoInEl .60		19	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ½
24⅝	17⅝	NorIlGas 2	7	52	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
24⅝	19⅞	NoIlG pf1.90		12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	NIndPS 1.40	9	38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
46½	28⅝	NorNGs 1.76	8	x226	46	45	45½	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	NoSIPw 1.94	8	388	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
110	100	NSP pf 10.36		z10	114	114	114	+ 3
46	37	NSPw pf3.60		248	44	44	44	— ½
6	2⅛	Northgt .50e	88	22	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅝	22	Northrp 1.20	6	x44	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
32⅝	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	17	724	32⅝	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
45	34	NwtBnc 1.76	9	59	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
28⅝	24	NwtEnergy 2	4	52	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
20⅝	13⅝	NwtEnr cf 2	4	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
45⅝	18⅝	NwtInd 1.75	4	188	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
23⅞	8½	NwstInd wt		12	22¼	21⅝	22⅛
135	99	NwInd pfA5		8	131¾	130¼	131⅝
101¼	49½	NwtIn pf4.20		8	100	97½	98⅞
26½	25	NwtP pf2.50		7	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
12⅝	7⅝	NwMuL .95e	14	47	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
46	27⅛	NwtStW 1.30	18	7	35⅝	33⅝	33½
35¼	20⅝	Norton 1.70	9	184	37	35¼	36¼
24⅝	10⅝	NorSim .50b	12	458	23½	23	23⅝
54	25¼	NortS pf1.60		32	50¼	50⅜	50⅝
25¼	10⅝	NucorCp .28	6	78	25½	25	25⅜
12⅛	5⅝	NVF 2.45t	5	182	10⅛	9¾	10⅛

O

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
17½	5½	Oak Ind .40	14	25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
14½	7¼	OakiteP .92	10	4	14¼	14¼	14¼
22⅝	12⅝	OccidPet 1	5	823	16¼	15⅝	16⅛
12½	5⅛	OccidPet wt		788	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
70¾	42	OccidPt pf 4		4	52¼	51¼	52⅛
73	40⅝	OccIP pf3.60		9	52¼	51½	52⅛
24	19	OccIP pf2.50		38	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
36	22⅛	OccIP pf2.16		1	27½	27⅝	27½
21⅝	13½	OgdenCp 1	5	602	22½	21	22¼
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		6	34	32⅞	34
19⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	x221	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
110⅝	99	OhE pf 10.76		z100	107½	108⅞	108⅞
111¼	102⅜	OhE pf 10.48		y450	107½	106	106
123⅝	107	OhP pfA 14		z20	119¼	119¼	119¼
23¼	4	OhPw pf 4		z200	19½	17⅛	9
85	69	OhPw pf8.48		z10	83½	83½	83½
83	68	OhPw pf8.04		z10	81	81	81
76	63	OPwB pf7.60		240	78½	77½	78½
13⅝	8¾	OKC Cp .80	5	9	12	11⅞	12
25⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.44	11	29	20⅝	20½	20½
25¾	17⅝	OklaNG 1.80	8	34	25⅝	25⅛	25¼
45⅛	14⅝	OlinCp 1.32	9	52	44½	43⅝	44½
35¼	13¾	Olinkraft 1	12	275	36¼	35⅝	36⅛
14	7⅝	Omark .60	6	39	12½	12⅝	12⅝
13½	7¼	Oneida .76	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
16	10	Opelika 1	9	18	16	15¾	16
15⅝	7½	OranRk 1.28	8	57	14	13⅝	14
6½	3⅝	Orange .18	12	89	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
44⅞	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	8	11	38¼	37¾	38¼
34⅝	11	OutMar 1.20	16	45	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞
17⅞	8	OutletCo .75	6	21	17¼	17½	17⅝
23⅞	9	OvernitT .80	12	x71	23⅞	22½	23⅞
15⅝	8¼	OverSh .20b	5	16	14½	14¼	14¼
57	25¼	OwenCn .88	19	85	52⅝	51	52⅝
60⅝	32	OwenIll 1.88	10	264	61⅛	60⅝	61½
92	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		36	93	91½	93
23	7¼	OxfrdInd .68	6	21	20⅞	20⅝	20¾

P

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
14⅝	11½	PacAS 1.20a		21	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
23½	18¼	PacGas 1.88	8	882	21⅛	20¾	20⅞
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	193	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
30⅞	24⅞	PacLumbr 1	18	54	30¼	29¾	30
32¼	13¾	PacPetH .80	12	96	32⅝	31¾	32¼
21¾	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	179	21¾	21⅝	21¾
16¾	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	57	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
80	67	PacTT pf 6		z80	79¼	79¼	79¼
9⅞	7½	PacTin .80	7	17	9⅞	9¾	9¾
10	2¼	PaiheW .30a	6	567	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
16⅛	8⅝	PaiW pf1.30		22	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
8½	2⅝	PalmBc .25	8	x147	8⅝	8	8½
9¾	3	Pamida .10e	12	35	8⅝	8	8¼
7⅞	2	PanAm Air		2312	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
35⅝	26⅞	PanEP 2.10	7	100	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
14	6⅛	Paprcft .66b	8	115	14	13⅝	13⅝
15⅛	8⅝	Pargasinc 1	10	31	13	12⅞	13
23⅛	15⅝	Parker Drill	5	42	18½	17⅝	17⅝
30	13¼	ParHan 1.12	9	12	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞
19⅝	10¾	ParkPen .40	10	59	16	15½	15⅝
48¼	14	Pasco 27c	12	7	23	23	23
23⅝	8½	Payps nw .40	11	33	22⅝	22½	22½
22	9½	PeabGs .12e	12	179	19	17⅝	18⅞
3⅞	1⅛	Penn Cent		359	2⅝	2½	2⅝
7⅝	3⅞	PenDix .24b	14	13	6⅝	6½	6½
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	28	837	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝
21½	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	120	21¼	21	21⅛
122½	105	PaPLt pf 13		z190	124	122½	124
94	79	PaPL pf8.70		z80	89½	89	89
86	69	PaPL pf8.00		z220	82	82	82
53	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z40	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
51⅛	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z50	50	50	50
36⅞	17⅞	Pennwlt 1.48	11	69	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞
54	31	Penwl pf2.50		4	54	54	54
25⅝	18½	Penwl pf1.60		13	25	24⅞	25
27¾	17	Pennzol 1.20	9	474	27⅛	27	27
84¼	68½	Pennz pfB 8		1	84	84	84
34⅝	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
7⅞	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	148	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
38½	30¼	PeopleGas 3	7	65	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
76½	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	17	73	73¼	72⅝	73¼
30	16	PerkElm .30	22	271	23¼	22	22⅞
28	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	8	29	26⅛	25⅞	26
15½	11	PetInc pf 1		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
15	10	PetInc pf.80		1	14	14	14
16⅝	8⅝	PeterPl .80a	9	16	15⅛	15	15
74⅛	34	PetrieS .80a	20	14	71⅞	69½	69⅞
26	8⅝	Petrolam .60	9	32	25⅞	25¼	25⅞
22⅞	16½	Petrim 2.55e		11	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
36⅞	23¾	Pfizer .76a	13	1002	28	27¼	27⅞
42⅝	29	PhelpD 2.20	18	655	42⅛	41½	41⅝
17	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	9	564	17⅛	16¾	17
96	74	PhilE pf9.50		z30	96	96	96
89¼	67	PhilE pf8.75		z10	88¼	88¼	88¼
79½	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z200	79	77½	79
80½	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z40	78½	78½	78½
79	57	PhilE pf7.75		z100	78½	78½	78½
72	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z70	71	71	71
47	35	PhilE pf4.40		z110	46	45	45
40	32⅛	PhilE pf3.80		z40	39¾	39¾	39¾
15½	10⅝	PhilaSub .80	8	100	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
59¾	40⅞	PhilMorr 1	15	242	56⅞	56	56⅞
6¼	2	Philips Ind		91	6	5⅞	6
10	5¼	PhilipInd pf		7	10	9⅝	9⅞
60⅝	37	PhillPet 1.60	12	699	54⅛	53½	54
10⅝	3⅞	PhilVanH .40	28	34	10½	10	10⅜
21½	7⅝	Pickwik .24e	11	194	22⅞	21¼	22⅞
17¾	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	6	10	16	15¾	15⅞
7⅝	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt		67	7⅝	7⅛	7¼
44⅛	35½	Pillsbury 1	13	49	40⅞	39¾	39⅞
36⅞	19⅞	Pioner 1.20b	11	140	31¾	30½	31
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .68	9	193	17¼	16¾	16⅞
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	8	43	23½	22⅝	23½
47½	34	PittFtW pf		z10	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
39⅛	28	Pittstn .80a	7	503	36⅞	35⅛	36⅞
29⅛	16½	PizzaHt .03e	15	614	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Plan Resrch	10	92	4½	4⅜	4⅜
6⅝	2½	Playboy .12	79	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
18⅝	6⅞	Plessey .86e	7	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7⅛	3⅛	PNB MR .40	22	49	6⅞	6½	6⅞
43⅞	15	Polaroid .32	28	1285	41½	40	40⅞
14	3⅞	Ponderosa	54	393	13	12⅝	12⅞
24⅝	8⅝	PopeTal .70	19	81	24⅝	23⅞	24½
25½	13⅞	Porlec 1b	7	33	24⅞	24	24⅞
19¾	12⅝	PortGE 1.64	7	74	18⅝	18½	18½
110½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z310	109½	109¼	109¼
60½	23⅞	Potlch 1.50	14	23	60	59½	59⅞
13⅞	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	238	12½	12⅜	12⅜
57½	50	PotEl pf5.50		z70	56	56	56
57½	50	PotEl pf5.46		z360	54¾	54¾	54⅞
49⅞	24⅝	PPG In .80	12	815	50	49⅞	49⅞
13½	6	Premier .36	9	16	13	13	13
103¼	78⅛	ProcrGam 2	21	363	88½	87½	87⅞
12½	5⅞	ProdRsh .40	22	26	12	11⅞	11⅞
41	18⅞	Proler 1.40	4	114	44⅝	41¼	43¼
8½	3⅝	PSA Inc		199	9	8⅝	9
17⅝	12¼	PSvCol 1.30	8	183	17	16⅝	16⅞
83	73	PSCol pf7.15		z10	83	83	83
20⅛	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	x184	18⅝	18⅜	18½
119½	104	PSE pf12.25		y120	116	115	[illegible]
103	82	PSEG pf9.62		y90	99½	99½	99½
80	61	PSEG pf7.40		y50	79	79	79
74	55⅝	PSEG pf6.80		y30	71	71	71
46⅝	39	PSEG pf4.30		y400	45	45	45
27⅛	26¼	PSEG pf2.43		x7	25½	25½	25½
43⅞	29⅞	P Svind 2.72	12	336	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞
20⅛	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	32	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
29⅛	24½	PSNH pf2.75		z550	28½	28	28
21⅛	11⅛	PSvNM 1.36	8	65	19½	19⅛	19⅛
9½	3	Publckr Ind	20	52	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Pueblo Int		38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5½	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		22	5	4⅞	5
30⅝	18⅛	PugSPL 2.36	6	38	28⅞	28½	28⅞
36⅛	23	Pullmn 1.20	10	61	35⅝	35	35
17	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	77	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
6⅝	1⅛	Puritn Fash		190	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
42½	17⅞	Purolitr 1.04	14	91	42¼	41⅝	42

Q

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
28⅝	12⅝	QuakOat .84	13	822	26⅞	25⅞	[illegible]
109	99	QuaO pf7.56		z90	107½	107	[illegible]
26½	15	QuakStO .78	32	20	19½	19⅛	19⅝
7⅝	4	Questor .01r	29	24	7	6⅞	7
21	14¼	Questr pfA 2		5	21	20⅝	21

R

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.
52⅛	36	RalstonPu 1	17	114	49½	49	49⅝
6⅛	2⅛	Ramada Inn	34	738	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
10⅝	6⅛	Rancoln .40		95	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Rapid Am		53	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
32⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	5	12	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
29⅝	7⅛	Raymnd .36	6	58	19⅝	19	19⅝

(Continued on next page.)

Talk with E.F. Hutton in Switzerland

Complete Service in Securities, Commodities and Investment Banking

GENEVA
9 Place du Bourg-de-Four
Telephone: 20 13 22

LUGANO
9 Via S. Balestra
Telephone: 35 93 1.

ZURICH
Kuttelgasse 4
Telephone: 27 19 54

EFHutton INTERNATIONAL
Athens • Frankfurt • Geneva • Hamburg
London • Lugano • Luxembourg
Munich • Paris • Zurich

صورة من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 24

(Continued from preceding page.)

—75/76— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25¾	Raytheon 1	11	139	52	51¼	51½	
10⅝	RCA 1	19	1947	26⅝	26	26⅛+	⅜
39	RCA cvpf 4		95	67½	65¾	67 +	1½
1¼	viReadg Co		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3¾	ReadBat .40	4	272	18⅝	17½	17½—	¾
1⅞	Redman Ind		120	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
7⅝	ReeceCp .74	16	41	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
15¾	Reeves 1.80	8	x7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
10	ReichCh .66	7	523	17¾	16⅞	17 +	1
4½	Reliab St .64	9	4	9⅝	9	9⅝—	½
10¼	RelianEl	10	120	26⅝	26	26 —	¼
19½	Relia pf1.60		3	46½	46½	46½+	½
4⅝	Relian Grp		105	12⅛	11⅜	11⅝—	⅜
7⅜	RelGrp pfC		27	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
10¼	RelGrp pfB		29	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	1½
5¾	Republic Co	8	72	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
8⅞	RepFinS .80	9	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
⅜	RepMtg Inv		161	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
22½	RepStl 1.60	9	480	40⅞	39¾	39¾+	½
4⅞	ResrvOil .16	9	316	11⅞	11¼	11½+	⅜
17¼	RevcoDS .40	28	119	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛+	⅛
6	Rever Copp		182	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
47⅝	Revlon 1.40	18	609	75	74⅞	74⅞+	½
2⅝	Rexham .28	9	124	6⅝	6	6¼+	¼
12⅞	Rexnrd 1.20	7	158	30	29¼	29½+	½
	Rexn pf2.50		2	53	53	53 +	3
22¾	Rexn pf2.36		11	44	43¾	43⅞+	⅛
6½	Reynln 3.08	9	249	68⅝	67⅞	67⅞+	⅛
52¼	Reyln pf2.25		3	79⅞	79¼	79¼	
14⅝	ReynMet 1a	11	474	39⅞	38¾	39⅛+	½
64½	ReyM pf4.50		13	80	79⅛	80 +	½
7	ReySec .40a	8	190	13⅝	12⅞	13½+	⅝
8	Richardsn 1	60	17	12	11⅞	12	
13⅜	RichMer .64	13	54	24⅝	24¼	24½—	¼
9⅝	Richmnd .80	13	91	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
10¼	RiegelT 1.50	7	85	30⅞	29¼	30¼+	1
8	RioGran .80	11	298	24⅞	23¾	23⅞+	1
7⅜	RioGr pf.80		277	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	Rite Aid .16	20	395	20¼	19½	19¾—	¼
11¾	RivianF .96	14	278	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅝
9	Robshaw .70	24	54	18½	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
13⅝	Robrtsn 1.50	5	18	27	26⅝	27 +	¼
9	Robins .28a	11	376	11⅞	11	11 —	⅜
69¾	RochG 1.28b	7	29	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	RochG pf 7		z30	111	111	111 +	¼
9⅝	RochTel .80	11	41	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
4⅞	Rockowr .64	22	193	16⅝	15⅝	16¼+	1¾
16⅞	RockwlInt 2	9	56	28½	28¼	28⅜	
8	RkInt pf4.75		x7	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝+	½
17	RkInt pf1.35		x1	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
45½	RohmH 1.28	42	96	75¼	73¾	75½+	1⅝
4⅝	Rohr Ind		44	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
19¾	Rollins .30	12	31	26	25½	26	
4	Ronson Cp	55	62	5¾	5⅝	5½	
8⅝	Roper 1.20	12	39	17⅝	17	17¼	
7⅝	RorerA .94	11	751	21	20⅝	21	
13	Rosario .40b	11	88	25⅛	24¾	24⅞+	⅜
19¾	Rowan .20	4	49	26⅜	25⅜	25⅞—	⅜
8⅞	RoyCCol .72	16	118	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅜
34½	RoylD 3.26e	5	156	44⅛	43¾	43⅞+	⅛
5⅝	Roylind .45t	11	85	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
3⅝	RTE Cp .76	80	63	8⅝	7⅞	8	
14	Robbrm .80	22	19	29	29	29 +	⅜
11	Rucker .20	5	238	20⅞	20	20⅝	
3⅞	RussTog .76	32	118	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅝
3¾	Ryder Sys		853	12¾	11⅞	12⅛+	¾

S

—75/76— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25	SabineR .60	10	38	38½	38	38 —	¼
7½	Safegrd Ind	26	515	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝+	⅝
34¾	SafewyStr 2	10	130	48	47⅝	47⅝	
3	SageCp .07e	11	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
36½	StJoMin 1.20	11	54	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞+	½
8⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
31¼	StLSaF 2.50	17	x40	33⅞	33⅛	33¼+	⅛
9½	StPaulS .96a		31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19½	StRegP 1.52	12	453	49⅝	48⅞	49¼—	⅛
3½	Salant .24b	16	108	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
10	SanDGs 1.28	12	129	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
2⅞	Sandrs Asso	17	040	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
5⅜	SJuanR .99t	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24¼	SFeInd 1.80	9	396	36⅞	36	36⅝—	⅛
7	SFeInd pf.50		4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
18½	SanFeInt .30	9	534	25¼	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
5⅞	SangtWej .50	9	91	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
3	Saul RlEst		57	4	4	4	
6⅝	SavanE .05e	5	70	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
9	SavnEA 1.34		2	14	14	14 +	⅛
18¾	SavEl pf1.28		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	Sav A Stop		99	5	5	5	
3	SavOnDr .20	14	171	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
1⅜	SavinB Mch	50	45	10⅛	10	10	
2⅞	Saxon Ind	13	701	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
1⅞	SCA Svc		155	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	Schaefer Cp		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
48½	ScheraPl .88	20	599	52¾	51½	51½—	1
15½	SchlitzBr .68	22	196	23⅞	23	23¼	
67	Schlumb .80	21	427	76⅞	75	75¼—	1½
9	SCM Cp .70	7	201	17¾	17¼	17⅝+	⅜
4⅞	SCOA In .70	9	35	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	ScotLad .36	6	166	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
9⅝	ScotFet 1.08	11	177	25	23½	24½+	1⅝
8¼	ScottFor .74	7	40	18⅛	18	18¼	
12⅛	ScottPap .68	11	525	21⅜	20½	21	
5	Scottys .10	21	29	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
8⅝	ScovillMfg 1		115	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
25½	Scovil pf2.50		3	40¼	40¼	40¼+	⅛
4	ScudDuoVl	13	74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅛	Scudd pf.63e		68	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
10⅜	Sea Cont .39	5	9	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
17⅞	SeabCL .40	8	x277	27¼	26⅞	27 +	⅜
2½	SeabWA .22t	9	234	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
25	Seagram .80	15	49	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
3	Seagrave	23	49	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
7	SealdPw .80	9	93	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝+	⅝
10¾	SearleG .52	10	1401	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
48⅝	Sears 1.60a	28	839	72⅝	70	71¾+	1½
⅜	Seatrain Lin		84	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
19⅝	Sedcolnc .18	7	193	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	⅜
3¼	SvcCoInt .12	5	34	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5½	Servomt .66	9	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
3⅝	Shaksore .28	25	12	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
5⅝	Shapell .10	10	54	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
39¼	ShellOil 2.60	7	134	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝+	⅛
4⅝	ShellrGl .56	6	103	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅜
18⅞	ShlG pf1.35		8	22⅛	22	22¼+	⅛
32⅝	SherWW 2.20	16	43	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛+	⅛
55	ShrW pf4.40		z50	69½	69½	69½+	1⅛
8¼	SierrPac .92	9	31	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13⅝	Signal .90b	7	274	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	
32	Signal pf2.20		10	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛+	½
25½	SignodeCp 1	15	17	39⅝	39	39 —	⅝
2½	SimPrec .12	11	95	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	Simm .88a	15	47	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
8¼	SimPat .40b	27	1059	23	21½	22⅞+	1⅛
8⅝	Singer .30p		774	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
24½	Singr pf3.50		37	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝+	⅝
10¼	SkaggsCo .60	15	10	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
53½	Skelly 1.60a	9	5	70⅜	70⅛	70½—	⅛
6⅞	Skil Corp	33	112	11⅞	11	11⅝+	⅛
12⅞	Skyline .24	72	638	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
7⅛	SmithAO .60		36	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
15½	SmithInt .36	9	485	32½	30⅝	30⅞—	1⅜
43¼	Smithkline 2	16	44	67½	66⅝	67⅛+	½
7⅛	SmithTr .50	2	24	18⅛	17⅞	18	
10½	Smucker .80	10	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
7⅛	SolaBas .70	8	30	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
1⅝	Sonesta Int	3	136	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
8½	Sony Corp	35	1773	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
27⅝	SooLin 2.35e	8	25	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	⅜
4⅛	SOS Con .40	7	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
9⅞	SCarEG 1.52	8	103	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
23⅛	SCEG pf2.50		1	29	29	29 —	½
9½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	5	16½	16¼	16¼—	¼
7⅝	Soudwn .38r	6	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16½	Sdwn pf1.89		2	25	25	25	
9½	SoestBK .40b	10	123	12	11⅞	11⅞	
5	SoeasPS .89t	12	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
16¾	SoCalE 1.68	7	825	21½	21	21½+	¼
8⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	1686	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
23⅝	SoInGE 2.40	9	23	37½	37	37⅛+	⅛
41	SoNRes 1.65	9	49	54⅝	54	54⅛—	⅛
28⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	10	12	38	37⅞	38	
24⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	13	342	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛+	⅜
40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	1032	57½	56⅝	57 —	⅝
44	SouRy pfA 3		1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		31	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
19¼	soUnGs 1.76	8	x24	33½	32¾	33¼+	⅛
15⅝	Southld .40b	12	x134	24¼	23⅝	24 +	⅝
4⅛	SwstFor .20	204	149	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
12⅞	SwtFl pf1.50		24	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
9⅝	SwstPSv .98	10	102	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
5	Sparton .34a	4	8	8⅝	8½	8½	
7⅞	SperryHut 1	14	318	15	14⅝	14⅝+	½
27½	Sprry H pf 3		3	34	33½	34	
25⅝	SperryR .76	12	370	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛+	1¼
5⅞	Sprague El		62	11	10⅝	11 +	⅜
8⅝	Spring M .75	25	7	13⅝	13⅝	13½	

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28	14¾	SquarD 1.10	19	109	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
41½	24⅝	Squibb .90	16	220	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝—	¼
65	34⅛	StaleyMfg 2	6	28	53½	52⅞	53 —	½
27½	26⅝	StaleyMf wi		1	27	27	27	
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		29	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
40⅝	33	StBrand 1.14	14	697	34⅞	33½	34 —	⅜
50⅝	45	StdBr pf3.50		y110	50	49	49 —	⅛
50⅝	28⅛	StBPaint .32	27	34	49⅝	48⅛	48⅛—	1⅛
34	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	1021	31	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
53¼	36	StOilInd 2.30	8	1015	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞—	⅛
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	19	290	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛—	⅛
11¼	5⅝	StdPress .40	29	109	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅝	4⅞	StdPrud .66	21	60	7	6⅞	7	
16	7⅝	Standex .60	8	39	16	15¼	15⅛	
27⅛	12¾	StanWk 1.04	13	x19	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6	Stanray .60		28	9⅝	9	8	
19⅞	14½	Starrett 1	7	10	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
4⅛	¾	StaMut Inv		66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.16e		10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
108	40	StautCh 2.40	11	209	103⅛	101	103⅛—	½
9⅝	4⅝	Sterchi .48	11	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	13	656	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
6½	2	SterlPre .11t	8	95	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
17	8	Sterndnt .48	11	78	15⅝	15⅛	15½+	⅛
25	10⅞	StevensJ .80	14	226	24½	23½	24½+	⅞
30¼	17	StewWa 1.96	9	21	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	6	141	19⅝	19	19¼—	⅝
13⅛	10½	StokVC pf 1		z200	12½	12½	12½	
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	24	61⅝	60½	60½	
22	8⅞	StoneCon .60	6	24	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
24⅝	9⅝	StopShp 1.10	6	28	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
17⅞	9	Storge Tech	7	209	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	181	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛
14	6⅛	StridRite .80	8	26	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Suave Shoe	9	80	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
20	11⅝	SubProGs 1	7	10	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	21	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
17⅛	9½	Sun Chm .40		21	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
37½	25½	SunOil 1.12r	7	90	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝+	⅝
40⅛	29⅝	Sun O pf2.25		139	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
28¼	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	134	27⅝	27	27	
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	8	165	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
42⅝	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		3	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	16	104	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
29½	15	SupVal 1.10	8	35	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅛
38⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	12	143	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Sutro Mtg		12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	
17¼	4	Swank .60e	10	119	17⅛	16⅝	17 +	⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	10	34	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		2	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
9½	3	Systron Don	9	44	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛

T

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28½	14⅝	TaftBrd .80	10	43	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Talcott Nat		31	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10	5	Talley .60	8	222	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		19	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
19	9⅛	TampEl 1.04	9	455	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	
45½	22½	Tandy Corp	17	574	47⅛	45⅝	46⅛+	1½
21¾	12	Tandycrft	11	304	21½	20⅝	21⅛+	½
9⅝	4	Tappan .20		x315	10⅝	9½	10 +	⅜
38½	18	Technicare	25	1110	39⅝	38⅛	38⅛+	½
8⅞	4⅜	Technicolr	11	20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
19¾	5	Technicon	20	316	18½	17⅝	18 —	¼
60½	18½	Tektronx .24	18	87	58⅞	58⅛	58⅝—	⅝
10⅝	2⅝	Telecor .30	12	87	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	½
40	9½	Teledyn .32t	7	354	40	39⅝	39⅝+	¼
75	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		3	74	74	74 —	1
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		530	8⅝	7⅞	8 —	⅝
3⅝	⅞	Telex Cp	11	149	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
29⅞	19⅝	Tenneco 1.76	7	595	28⅝	28	28⅛—	⅛
110¼	74	Tennc pf5.50		2	103½	103⅛	103½—	½
20⅝	12⅝	TesoroPet 1	5	268	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
31⅝	25½	Tesor pf2.16		x128	28½	28	28⅛+	⅛
28⅝	21⅝	Texaco 2	8	1644	25⅝	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
40	28⅝	TexComm 1	13	103	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝+	⅛
39⅝	25⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	222	33	32¼	33 +	⅜
29⅞	26	TxET pf2.87		28	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
35⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	8	117	33⅝	32⅛	32⅝—	⅜
34⅝	25	TxGs pf1.50		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	1¼
36⅛	23⅝	Texgslt 1.20	10	94	34½	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Texasind 1b	10	13	13½	13	13½+	¼
124	61	TexInst 1	45	123	122⅝	121⅛	122⅝+	1
10⅛	5¼	Texas Intl	7	182	7⅝	7	7½	
21½	11⅜	TexOGs .01b	8	217	16½	15⅝	16⅛+	⅝
25⅛	14⅝	TexUtil 1.32	10	276	20	19⅝	20	
9⅝	2⅝	Texfi Ind		164	9⅝	9	9⅝	
26⅞	12⅝	Textron 1.10	11	273	27	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
32½	20⅝	Textr pf2.08		9	32	31⅝	32 +	½
25½	15	Textr pf1.40		13	25½	24⅞	25⅛+	⅝
17⅞	9⅝	Thiokol .70	7	40	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	24	22	42	41½	41⅝	
11	5	Thomin .40b	17	123	11	10⅝	11 +	⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Thom.W .50	40	49	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
8⅝	4⅝	ThriftDg .40	13	38	8	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	22	118	15½	15	15	
42⅛	25⅝	TidwatM .70	6	113	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
17⅞	7⅝	TigerInt .40	13	1387	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞+	1
69½	24⅝	Timeinc 2	15	302	66⅛	65⅝	66	
20	10⅝	TimeMir .50	15	292	22½	22	22⅛+	¼
	24⅝	Timken 2.20a	11	60	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Tish Rlty		17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
8	4⅝	TobinP .15e		3	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
12⅝	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		64	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
25⅛	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	65	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
16⅞	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	8	141	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	19	22	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	10	36	27½	27	27⅛+	⅜
39½	24⅛	TranUn 1.60	21	73	34⅝	33⅝	34 —	⅝
13⅝	5⅛	Trans W Air		1716	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	TWA pf 2		27	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅝	5	Transam .62	9	525	11	10⅝	10⅝	
22⅝	17⅝	TranInc 1.92		31	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Transco .80	6	83	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10	5⅝	Transcn .45	13	94	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
18⅞	4⅝	TranOhF .20	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22⅝	12½	Tranwy 1.40	8	194	23⅝	21⅞	23 +	⅝
30¼	19½	Travlrs 1.08	13	243	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
26½	22	Travelr pf 2		1	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		182	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16	TriCon 1.32e		136	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
32⅝	27⅝	TriCn pf2.50		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
16	10⅝	Triantnd .90	6	17	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
13	5⅛	Triang Pac		52	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	1⅛
34	9½	Trinityind 1	5	115	31⅛	30⅝	31 +	⅛
20½	13⅝	Tropican .20	20	452	29	28⅝	28⅝—	
33⅛	14⅛	TRW In 1.20	12	760	35⅛	33⅛	35⅛+	2⅛
68	40½	TRW pf4.50		17	69	67	69 +	2
77	41⅛	TRW pf4.40		129	81⅛	77½	81⅛+	4⅛
13⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	8	346	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	6	263	14⅝	13⅝	14	
18⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	12	64	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
35	13½	TylerCp .80	7	258	36⅛	35	36⅛+	1⅛

U

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	13⅝	UAL Inc .60		321	29	28⅝	28½—	⅛
24⅛	17	UARCO 1.30	6	20	24⅛	24	24⅛—	¼
16⅞	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.40	7	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅝	25	UGI pf2.75		z100	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	
14⅝	8⅛	UMC Ind 1	9	36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
3	⅝	UMET Tr		910	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Unarco .50	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
48⅝	32½	UniNV 2.92e	11	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	UnBancp .84	10	1255	10⅛	10	10⅛	
100⅛	37¼	U Camp 2.40	17	137	100⅛	99	100 +	1⅛
75⅝	40⅛	UnCarb 2.0	12	694	76⅝	75⅛	76⅛+	⅜
13⅝	5⅝	Un Commrc		51	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛+	¼
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	26	273	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	154	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
51½	38	UnEl pf4.50		z150	50½	50½	50½—	1
42½	35	UnE pf 4		z90	42	42	42	
39½	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z210	37	37	37	
28⅝	23⅛	UnEl pf2.72		4	28	28	28	
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	11	60	6	5⅝	5⅝	
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	132	44	43½	43⅞+	⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		100	56⅞	56	56⅝+	⅛
82¼	61⅜	UPacCp 2.80	12	192	77⅝	76⅛	77⅝+	⅝
14⅛	10⅝	UnPac pf.47		3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1	Uniona Inc		113	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	9	424	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
82⅝	66½	Unirval pf 8		z220	79⅝	79	78 —	1
8½	3⅛	Unit Brands		213	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
9	6	UnitCp .72e		45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	66	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
19½	6⅝	UGasP 1.32	6	x364	18½	17⅝	18⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Un Guarnty	113	119	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
25½	17½	U Ilum 2.32	6	23	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
13⅛	6½	UnitInd .50	7	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
7½	1⅞	UnitInr .10	10	15	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	UJerBk 1.04	7	18	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	¼
18⅛	10⅝	UnitMM .80		71	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
22⅝	8	Un Nuclr	23	329	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
2½	1¼	UnitPk Min		22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
16	6	UnitRefg .48	4	59	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
40⅝	25½	USFidG 2.48	16	34	39⅝	39½	39⅝+	⅛
19	12¼	USFoS 1.11e		17	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	95	22	21⅝	22	
27	20	USGy pf1.80		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
8¼	2⅝	US Hom .16	35	234	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20		300	5⅝	5½	5⅛	
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	7	92	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
4⅞	1½	US RltyInv		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
28	7⅝	US Shoe .95	12	242	28⅝	26⅝	28 +	1
83⅝	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	8	714	81⅛	80	81⅝+	1½
22	13⅝	US Tobac 1	11	x9	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
62⅛	31¼	UnTech 2.30	7	366	58⅛	56⅛	58 +	2
140⅛	86⅛	UnTech pf 8		29	134½	131½	134½+	3
17	12⅛	UnTel 1.72	10	162	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅝	7-16	UnTel wt		43	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
22½	16⅝	UnTl 2pf1.80		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
23½	19	UnTel pf1.50		15	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrod .05e	17	331	9⅝	8⅞	9 +	⅛
40⅛	16⅝	Univar 1.68	7	31	43	40⅝	43 +	2⅛
24½	19⅝	UnLeaf 1.12	7	84	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛—	⅛
16	9⅝	UOP	12	215	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	⅝
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	860	43⅝	42⅛	43⅛+	½
17⅝	9⅛	USLIFE .32	7	209	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
11⅛	8½	UsliteF .96a	11	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
29½	12	USM stpf1.20	9	13	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
34½	19⅝	USM pf2.10		4	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛
29	14⅛	USM pf1.50		z300	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
74⅝	39⅛	UtahInt 1a	12	273	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞—	⅛
31	23⅝	UtahPL 2.40	9	34	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
31⅛	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		12	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
29⅝	17	UV Ind 1b	6	129	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛

V

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅝	13	ValyInd .80	4	56	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅜
18½	6⅝	Varian .20	14	329	16⅝	15⅛	16 +	⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Veeder .80	22	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Vendo Co		52	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
7	2	Venice .20	331	30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.31e		16	14⅝	13⅞	14 —	⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	8	227	23½	22⅝	23 —	½
28⅛	13⅞	VF Cp 1.10	10	201	25⅝	24⅛	25½+	⅛
11⅛	2⅝	Viacom Int	13	56	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Victor Comp		132	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	799	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	
90	70	VaEP pf8.84		z200	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛+	1⅛
56½	41	VaEP pf 5		z80	55½	55	55 —	½
51⅛	40	VaEP pf4.80		z90	50½	50	50½+	1⅛
30⅛	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90		12	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Vornado Inc	19	48	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
15½	8⅝	VSI Corp .68	8	108	16	15½	16 +	⅜
42⅛	23½	VulcMat 2	8	4	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛

W

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z200	42½	42½	42½	
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	10	101	25	24⅝	24⅞	
54	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Wach Rlty		17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅛	10	Walgreen 1	10	31	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
44	25⅝	WlkrnA 1.40a	11	17	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
25½	14⅝	WallBus .60	11	x8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17⅝	6	WallMu .80a	8	146	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅝
29½	16	WalM pf1.70		3	29	29	29 +	½
15⅛	11⅝	WalMart .08	23	312	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
19⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	19	85	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	WardFd .47t	16	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Warnaco .80		40	12⅛	12	12⅛+	¼
23	16⅝	Wrnc pf1.50		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	½
10	4⅝	WrnerCo .50	9	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
23	8¼	WrnCom .50	9	596	23½	23	23⅛+	½
88	40	WrnC pf4.25		5	80½	80⅛	80½+	½
38½	25	WarnerL .92	16	689	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
27	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	18	57	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛+	1⅛
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	10	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	WashNat .60	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
14⅛	11⅞	WashStl 1	11	39	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅞
22½	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	20	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
11⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	11	110	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
38⅝	11⅝	WatkinJ .20	14	41	33⅝	33	33 +	⅛
8⅛	3	WayGos .40	175	29	7⅛	6⅝	7 —	⅛
18⅝	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	18	18	18 —	½
7⅝	3⅛	Wean Unit	5	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Wea pf2.52k		25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
9	4⅛	Weathrd .40	9	34	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	15	33	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
10⅛	6	WellMcL .60	29	x240	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	1⅛
22⅝	15	WelsMkt .72	9	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
20½	12⅝	WellFgo .96	7	363	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	WellFM .05e		38	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	WescoF .70	7	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
56	46	WtPP pf4.50		z50	54⅛	54	54 —	⅛
41	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	10	80	39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	34	298	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	WnBnc 1.40	7	377	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
13	7⅝	WnNoA .20r	4	81	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	10	149	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	WnPubl .80b	7	24	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
19⅞	9⅝	WUnion 1.40	9	259	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
50	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	49½	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
54	32⅛	WnUn pf4.90		1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
20	9⅝	WestgEl .97	9	3275	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
45⅝	19⅛	Wstvco 1.50	13	83	47	45⅛	46⅛+	⅛
21	12	Weybrg 1.28	10	16	22	20⅞	22 +	1⅛
44⅝	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	29	572	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝+	1
65	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		54	64	63	64 +	1
23⅝	10⅛	WhelFr .40a	12	131	22⅛	21⅝	22 +	⅛
31⅝	14⅝	WheelPit Stl		120	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛—	⅛
50⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		z50	48	47⅛	48	
32	15⅝	Whirlpol .80	25	289	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	⅛
25⅛	8⅝	WhitCon .9W0	7	x308	25⅝	24½	25 +	
38⅛	33⅛	WhlCn pfA 3		7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
36½	29	WhitC pfC 3		3	36	36	36	
12½	5	White Mot		196	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	48	330	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
15	7⅝	Wickes .50r		288	13⅝	12⅝	13½+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	WiebdlSt .28	13	12	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
37⅝	22⅛	WillmsCos 1	5	759	28	26⅝	27⅛+	⅛
7½	4½	WilshrO .10e	11	137	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
41⅛	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	15	52	41⅛	41	41⅛+	½
9½	3⅛	Winnebago		184	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
30	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	97	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15½	WisGas 1.70	8	35	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅝	17⅛	Witco 1.20	12	107	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛+	1⅛
72	42⅝	Witco pf2.65		1	66	66	66	
6⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	21	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	
19⅝	6⅝	Wometco .60	9	59	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
25	7	Woods Corp	4	65	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
19½	12⅝	Woods Pet	7	22	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
25⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	10	555	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
38	21	Wolw pf2.20		21	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	World Airw	10	68	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
77⅝	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Wurltzr .05e	55	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6⅝	1⅜	Wyly Corp		500	6⅛	5½	6⅛+	⅛

X

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
87⅛	46⅝	XeroxCp 1	22	1085	67⅝	65⅝	67⅛+	1¼
12½	6⅝	Xtra Inc	97	103	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛

Y

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	148	55	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
13	8⅝	YngSDr .60a	6	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	

Z

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	9	55	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11⅞	Zapata .30b	3	382	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅞
9⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp	900	654	9⅝	8⅝	9 +	⅛
37½	10	ZenithRad 1	31	784	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝+	⅜
13	4⅛	Zurn Ind .32	11	313	10½	12½	13⅛+	⅝

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5⅛	3¼-3¾	3-2½	8½-9
1 M.	5⅜-5⅝	3⅜-3⅝	1⅛-1⅝	8⅞-9⅛
3 M.	5⅝-5⅞	3⅝-3⅞	1⅝-1⅞	9⅜-9⅝
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅞-4⅛	2⅝-2⅞	10⅛-10⅜
1 Y.	6⅝-7⅛	4¼-4¾	3¼-3¾	10¾-11⅛

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	48.40
Albert Heijn	122.50
Algembank	351
Amrobank	80.90
A'dam	88
Fokker	44.50
Heineken	151.70
H.V.A.	54
Holl-Am-H	88.70
Hoogovens	68.40
K.L.M.	122.80
Nation. Ned.	97.80
Pakhoed	125.50
Philips new	34.40
Rolinco	201.50
Royal Dutch	146.50
Unilever	118.80
Van Ommer	126.10
VerMach	243
Robeco	181

Brussels

Arbed	4,500
Brux-Lamb	2,250
Cock Ougree	982
Electrobel	6,060
GB-Inno-BM	1,895
Hoboken	4,350
Pétrofina	5,720
Ph Gevaert	1,402
Soc Générale	2,760
Solvay	2,730
Un Minière	1,372

Frankfurt

AEG	103.10
BASF	170.50
Bayer	148.70
Commerzbk	205.50
Cont. Gummi	108
Daimler	364
Deemag	183
DeutBank	315.20
DresdBk	255
Hoechst	170.70
Gels Aktien	83.50
Hoesch	70.30
Karlsdt	413
Kaufhof	260.50
KHD	190
Lufthansa	104.80
Mannesmann	334.50
Metallgesell	274
Neckermann	95.30
Rheinstahl	100
RWE new	155
Schering	351
Siemens	309.90
Thyssen	125.80
Veba	119.70
Volkswagen	155

London

Angl-Am cp	2.87
Anglo-Am	£24.50
Barclay Bk	3.18
Beecham Gr	3.58
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.38
Bowater	1.87
Brit-Am Tob	3.58
Brit Oxyg	0.60½
Brit Pet	5.93
Burmah	0.48
CadburySc	0.53
Chartered	1.51
Courtaulds	1.62
Dagpafont	0.07
DeBeer D	2.44
Decca Rec	3.58
Distillers	1.46
Dunlop	0.82
E Mustline	2.49
GEC	1.53
FreeStGed	£19.0
GKN	3.14
Glaxo Gr	3.72
Gold Fields	1.78
Gt Un St	2.16
Guinness	1.41
Hawker-Sidd	4.20
Hudson Bay	£14.25
Imp Chem	3.87
Imps	0.79
Mark & Spen	1.06
MetalBox	2.89
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	1.60
Rank Org	1.54
Royal Dutch	£33 7/16
R.T.Z.	1.97
Shell	3.90
Thorn (A)	2.56
Tube Invest	3.38
Union Carb	3.25
Vickers	1.68
War L3½	£21 3/16
West Deep	£11¾
West Drief	£21¾
West Hold	£22⅞
West Mln	1.47
Woolworth	0.80
ZCI	0.34

Milan

Bastogi	1,260
Erba	2,250
Erc Marelli	379.75
Fiat	1,890
Finsider	298
Generali	47,700
IFI	2,541
Italgas	550
Italsider	434
LaRinas	72
Montedis	321.50
Olivetti	1,215
Pirelli	1,1005
Snia Visco	1,645
Terni	360

Paris

Air Liquide	386
Allmentaire	77.50
BSN	687
Carrefour	2,242
Cim Lafarge	220.50
Citroën	70.50
Cie Bancaire	472
CFP	144
CGE	324
CCF	152
Ferodo	443.50
Imétal	103.60
L'Oréal	1,030
Mach Bull	43
Michelin	1,436
Moët-Henn	617
Moulinex	309.50
Paribas	191
PUK	110.50
Penarroya	59.50
Perrier	125.40
Peugeot	344.10
Rh Poulenc	112
Sacilor	71.40
St Gobain	139.70
Suez	277
Télémécan	770
Thomson	253
Usinor	72

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,175
Buehrle	1,595
B Boveri	1,645
Ciba-Geigy	1,630
Cr Suisse	2,770
Fischer	725
HofRochN	10,125
Nestlé	3,545
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	487
Sulzer	2,550
U.B. Suisse	3,610

BfG Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

1975

YEAR-END REPORT

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft's 1975 performance reflected the confidence of our customers in the bank's basic philosophy: to work on behalf of everybody's benefit. For BfG, 1975 was a year of satisfactory earnings. For 1976, the bank anticipates a continuation of the upward trend that should bring an end to the recession.

The bank's unaudited balance sheet as of December 31, 1975, shows, according to a press announcement by the President of Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, Dr. Walter Hesselbach:

Loans totalling:	**10,036,000,000 DM**
Deposits totalling:	**10,909,000,000 DM**
Total assets:	**22,400,000,000 DM**

Final figures will be contained in Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft's complete annual report to be released in mid-1976.

BfG Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Mainzer Landstrasse 16–24
6000 Frankfurt (Main)

UK-Branch
83, Cannon Street
London E.C. 4 N 8 HE
Telephone 01-248 67 31

BfG Luxemburg S.A.
14, Rue des Bains
Luxemburg
Tel. 40011

U.S. Representative Office
400, Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
Tel. (212) 421-60 20
Telex WU 12-6250

New Issue
February 25, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

MUNICIPALITY OF MALMÖ

(Malmö Kommun)
Sweden

DM 50,000,000

8¼% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1976/1983

Issue Price: 100½%

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

PKBANKEN — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C.
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. Limited
ANDRESENS BANK A/S
ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.
ASIAC–ASIAN INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERGEN BANK
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –
DEUTSCH-SKANDINAVISCHE BANK AG
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
FAELLESBANKEN FOR DANMARKS SPAREKASSER Aktieselskab
FELLESBANKEN A/S
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
GÖTABANKEN
HAMBROS BANK Limited
HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
R. HENRIQUES JR.
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
LANDESBANK SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN GIROZENTRALE
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
NORDIC BANK Limited
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
ORION BANK Limited
POSTIPANKKI
PRIVATBANKEN A/S
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
SÄÄSTÖPANKKIEN KESKUS-OSAKE-PANKKI
SCANDINAVIAN BANK Limited
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SPARBANKERNAS BANK AB
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

ADVERTISEMENT

...Y INVESTING COMPANY
(CDRs)

...ndersigned announces that ...m 27th February, 1976, at ...ssociatie N.V., Spuistraat ...msterdam, div. cp. No. 9 of ...DR's City Investing Com- ...each repr. 10 shs., will be ...le with Dfls. 3.72 net (div. ...ecord-date 1.2.76; gross $0.165 ... after deduction of 15% ...-tax = $0.2475 = Dfls. 0.66 ...DR.

...cps. belonging to non-resi- ...of the Netherlands will be ...after deduction of an addi- ... 15% U.S.A. tax (= $0.2475 ...ls. 0.66) with Dfls. 3.06 net.

...MSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
...rdam, 20th February, 1976.

DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED
WE HAVE A DIAMOND ...VESTMENT PLAN ASK US ABOUT IT. JEWELRY AVAILABLE AT EXPORT PRICES
SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS
ANTWERP 2000
Sales factory show room, Lange Herentalsestraat 29. Tel.: 031/33.13.62.
BRUSSELS 1000
Centre Int. Rogier, 15th Floor, Suite 1509, Entrance Hermes. Tel.: 02/218.28.83.
...pen daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sat. till 4 p.m.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	103.80	103.90	105.60	97.40
Brussels	129.90	130.57	133.02	123.74
Frankfurt	155.24	155.11	155.47	150.34
London 30	407.30	400.20	417.40	381.60
London 500	176.14	174.81	178.88	161.71
Milan	90.75	91.37	91.37	81.23
Paris	108.70	108.60	108.70	100.40
Sydney	459.20	452.37	472.05	444.73
Tokyo (n)	338.97	339.18	342.84	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4500.53	4489.23	4604.25	4402.06
Zurich	298.30	301.40	304.00	294.60

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 24, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	308	Matsu E. Wks.	530
Canon	335	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	160
Dai Nip. Print.	512	Mitsubi Corp.	458
Fuji Bank	337	Mitsui Co.	445
Fuji Photo	470	Mitsukoshi	472
Hitachi	197	Nippon Elec.	220
Honda Motor	719	Sharp	336
C. Itoh	322	Shiseido	1,050
Japan Air L.	1,710	Sony Corp.	2,630
Kansai El. Pwr.	718	Sumitomo Bank	331
Kao Soap	509	Taisho Marine	295
Kirin Brewery	354	Takeda	217
Komatsu	272	Teijin	172
Kubota	338	Tokyo Marine	576
Matsu. Ind.	599	Toray	153
		Toyota	665

GREECE
Quality Yacht Charters via Hellenic Yacht Operations Ltd.
Akti Themistocleous 36, Piraeus.
Tel.: 452 78 45. Telex: 21 3476 TXBK.
The best in crewed yachts and bare-boats for every budget and taste. Available in world's most beautiful yachting grounds.

Currency Rates

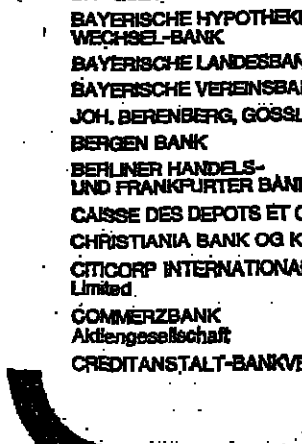
February 24, 1976

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.6655	5.3990	104.425*	59.54*	33.08y	—	6.8970*	104.35*	43.41*
Brussels (c)	39.075	79.10	15.3025	8.724	4.844*	14.658	—	15.30	6.367
Frankfurt	2.5550	5.1746	—	57.08*	3.188x	95.96*	6.536*	100.05*	41.62*
London (a)	2.0248$	—	5.1755	9.0650	1,615	5.3975	79.12	5.1745	12.4485
Milan	CLOSED								
Paris	4.4820	9.0670	175.400*	—	5.5625x	168.025*	11.4725*	175.425*	73.0*
Zurich	2.5538	5.1719	100.00*	57.04*	0.3184*	95.82*	6.54*	—	41.7*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.14478; Escudo: 27.625; Israeli £: 7.28; Peseta: 66.28; Schilling: 18.225; Sw. krona: 4.37275; Yen: 301.90; Belgian financial franc: 40.225; Canada $: 0.9881; Hong Kong $: 4.8930.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

rare jewels of the world
HARRY WINSTON

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
February 12 to March 7
5-9 p.m.
BADRUTT'S PALACE HOTEL
Veranda
ST. MORITZ

BAKER, WEEKS & CO., INC.

We are pleased to announce the formation of a

CORPORATE SYNDICATE DEPARTMENT

under the direction of
JOHN M. PERKINS
Vice President.

We are also pleased to announce that the following have joined our professional staff:

STEPHEN BERMAN
Research-New York Banking

ROBERT L. MAST
Individual Accounts Department

DONALD R. SCOTT
Research-Toronto Natural Resources

NEW YORK-AMSTERDAM-GENEVA-LONDON-MONTREAL-TORONTO-TOKYO

BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER *and save up to* 47% of the newsstand price

(Depending on your country of residence.)

International Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than subscription rates. So when you take advantage of the *Introductory 25% Discount* on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 47%. After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount.

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air) ...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ....$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ...Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) . $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France .........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany .......D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) .....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ......Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air).$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ...Ptas.	4,600.00	1,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) .....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ......$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

25-2-76

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Please send the newspaper by mail for ☐ 12 mos. ☐ 6 mos. ☐ 3 mos.
(Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.)

NAME: ____________________

ADDRESS: ____________________

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS, CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

This offer valid through March 1st, 1976.

Market Summaries

Feb. 24, 1976

*NYSE Most Active**

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Chrysler	379,500	16½	+1
Westgh El	375,900	17¼	+ ⅜
Litton Ind	374,400	11⅞	+1
Kresge SS	341,600	35⅞	+ ⅞
Am Motors	266,500	6⅝	+ ½
GlfW Ind wt	265,900	8	+ ⅝
Hercule Inc	258,800	37⅛	+2¼
Gulf Wn Ind	258,700	26⅝	+1⅛
Pan Am	258,6000	7½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	250,400	4⅝	
Sony Corp	240,000	8¾	+ ⅛
Merrill Lyn	233,100	28⅞	+1¼
Holiday Inn	232,200	18⅝	— ⅜
EastnAirL	231,300	7¾	+ ½
RCA	2221,700	25⅝	+ ¼

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in million)	34.38	31.46
Advances	973	713
Declines	577	831
Unchanged	364	374
Total issues	1914	1918
New 1975-76 highs	273	241
New 1975-76 lows	4	1

* The bove data is based on the nationwide trading of stocks listed on the NYSE as of 4 p.m., when New York closes. Elsewhere in the nation, trading continues until 5:30 p.m. EST. Thus, the net change column in this box as well as the accompanying tables—which list prices as of 3 p.m.—represents the difference from the previous day's 5:30 p.m. price.

The market averages—Dow Jones, Standard & Poor's and the NYSE Index—are based on the 4 p.m. close of the NYSE.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	987.64	1001.65	983.00	993.55	+ 8.27
20 Trn	206.71	210.17	205.80	208.79	+ 1.57
15 Utl	88.99	89.50	88.16	88.67	— 0.22
65 Stk	302.00	306.13	300.41	303.73	+ 2.03

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Inds	115.66	113.52	114.66	+0.53
15 Rails	44.43	43.62	44.13	+0.25
60 Utils	47.50	46.73	47.07	—0.10
500 Stocks	102.92	101.03	102.43	+0.42

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.73	54.46	54.62	+0.23
Industrials	60.87	60.64	60.72	+0.36
Transportation	40.05	39.78	40.05	+0.40
Utilities	36.74	36.69	36.71	+0.08
Finance	53.26	52.86	53.08	+0.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 23	244,790	605,173	1,651
Feb. 20	258,581	644,759	2,198
Feb. 18	190,628	469,326	1,688
Feb. 17	205,385	496,503	1,507
Feb. 13	173,178	395,055	2,094
Feb. 12	179,398	512,250	1,085

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Instrum Sys	299,900	2⅛	— ¼
Buttes Gas	166,800	29½	+1½
Champ Ho	124,100	6⅛	
UIP Corp	121,500	5⅛	+ ⅞
US Filter	112,200	11⅜	+ ¾
Varo Inc	110,900	12⅛	+1⅜
N Kinny Cp	104,100	2½	+ ⅛
Dataprod	101,700	11	+ ⅜
Nat Patent	98,700	11¼	+ ¾
Syntex Corp	92,700	33½	+ ⅞

Approx total stock sales 6,360,000
Stock sales year ago 1,950,190

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
105.33	104.30	105.11	+0.81

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 273

Airbrn Frgt, Alrco Inc, AJ Indust, Alberto Cul, Allegh Lud, Alleg Lud pf, Allied Chem, Allis Chalm, AMBAC Ind, Amerace Cp, Amer Can, AGenConv, Am Hoist, Am Medical, A Medicorp, Am Tel&Tel, Am T&T pf, AmWat Wks, Amsted, Anch Hock, Apco Oil, Armst Ck, Ash'd Oil pf, Athlone Ind, Autom Ind, Babcok Wil, Bache Grp, Bang 1.25pf, Basic Inc, Bearings, Beckman n, Benef 4.30pf, Best Prod, Beth Steel, Blue Bell, Boise Casod, Borg Warn, Brckwy Gls, Brown Co, Brunswk, Budd Co, CamBrn Inv, Carr Gen, Cater Trac, CCI Corp, Chemetn, ChiPneuT, Chrysler, Cinn Bell, ClevElIll, Cluett Pea, CluetPea pf, Colt Indust, Coltind pf D, Coltind pf A, CmE 7.24pf, Compugrp, Cone Mills, Contill Prop, Cooper Ind, Crane Co, Crown Zell, Culligan, Cumm Eng, Dayco Corp, Dayco pfA, Dean Witter, DennisMf pf, Dial Finl, Diam Shm, DiamSh pfC, DiamSh pfD, Disney W, DrPepper, DonLuf Jen, Dorr Oliver, Dow Chem, Dravo Corp, EastnAirL, Eaton Corp, Eckerd NC, Envirtch Cp, Equifax Inc, Federal Co, Fed Signal, Ferro Corp, Ford Mot, Fruehf Corp, Fuqua Ind, GAF Corp, Gatewy Ind.

Gen Cinema, Gen Growth, Gen Motors, Gen Signal, GTFI pf B, Gen Tire, Globe Union, Grace Co, Gray Drug, GtNor Nek, Greyhound, Guardian In, GifSU 4.52pf, GifSU 4.40pf, GulfWn Ind, GlfWind wt, GlfWn pf C, GlfWn pf D, Hall Print, Harsco Cp, Hazeltine, Hercule Inc, Heublein, Hoern Wald, Hutton EF, IC Inds, Indpls PwLt, Inland Cont, Intrlake Inc, Int Multifd, Int Paper, Interpub Gp, Interst Unit, Itel Corp, Johns Manv, Johnsn Cont, JohnsCon pf, Jorgensen, Kane Miller, Koppers, Kresge SS, Lear Siegler, LehValInd, Lenox Inc, LevFd Cap, Lionel Corp, Litton Ind, Litton plcpf, Litton pf A, LomN Fin, Lykes Yngs, LykeY pf A, Macmilln pf, Macy RH, Manh Ind, Marley Co, Marriott, Martin M, Mryld Cup, Mays JW, MBPXL Cp, McCord, McGraw Ed, McGrw Hill, McNeil Cp, Merrill Lyn, MobilOil, Mohasco, Mohwk Dat, Mohw Rub, Monsanto pf, Moore McC, Murphy GC, Murry Ohio, Nat Airlines, Nat Homes, Nat Indust, Natind pf A, Natind pf B, Nat Steel, Neptune Int, Nevada Pw, NewEng TT, NYS 3.75pf, NL Ind, Norris Ind, NorAm Phil, NoCeAir wt, NoNG 8.48pf, NSP 10.36pf.

Norton Co, Ogden Corp, Ogden Cp pf, OhPow pfB, Olinkraft, Overn Tran, Owens Ill, Ownll 4.75pf, Pac Petrol, Paine Webb, PaPL 13pf, Pennwalt, Pnwlt 1.60pf, Phila Elec, Pickwck Int, Popo Talb, PPG Ind, Proler Int, PSA Inc, QuaO 9.56pf, Ranco Inc, RaA 2.25pf, RCA cv4pf, Reich Chem, RepMtg In, Republic Stl, Rexham Cp, Rexnord Inc, Rexnrd pfA, Rexnrd pfB, ReynM cvpf, Reynold Sec, Riegel Text, Rio Grande, RioGran pf, Rockower, Safegrd Ind, Salant Cp, SanDie Gas, SCM Corp, SCOA Ind, Scott Fetzer, ScuddDVst, Sealed Pow, Servomat, Simp Pat, Skil Corp, Sola Basic, Sonesta, Sou Pac, Starrett, Stone Conf, Talley pfB, Tandy Corp, Tappen Co, Technicare, Teledyn 6pf, Textron, Thom Ind, Tiger Int, Timken Co, Todd Shipyd, TransW Air, TrnWAir pf, Transwy Int, TRW Inc, TRW 4.50pf, TRW 4.40pf, Tyler Corp, Un Carbide, Unit Brands, US Shoe, UniTel wt, Univar Cp, UtPL 2.80pf, Vendo Co, VaEP 8.84pf, VSI Corp, Wall Murr, WallMurr pf, Warnr Com, WarnC pfB, War Swasey, Wash Steel, Weil McLn, Westvaco, Weynbrg Sh, Whirlpool, Wurlitzer, Zenith R, Zurn Ind.

NEW LOWS- 4

Burndy Cp, DiamM Dril, NwstPipe pf, PSEG 2.43pf

Land Parcels Shifted In U.S. Parks Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—President Ford today announced the transfer of 52 parcels of federally owned land in 28 states to cities, counties and states under the legacy of the Parks Program.

The 52 properties total 2,683 acres with an estimated value of $13.9 million. They range in size from the quarter-acre site of the Asotin Church in Asotin, Wash., to a 503-acre beef cattle research station in Warren County, Va. The highest price tag placed on a parcel was $4.9 million on a 196-acre portion of the former Sand Point Naval Air Station in Seattle.

The move raises to 615 the total number of properties that have been transferred to all 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and District of Columbia since the program began in 1971. The 615 properties represent 78,615 acres of land with a value of $217.3 million.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 24

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	4¾	AAR Cp .20	26	10	10	9⅝	9⅝—	½
8¼	3⅝	AAV Cos .28	5	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
2¼	1	Acme Hami	94	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2½	⅞	Acme Prec	9	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
7⅞	1¾	Action .15e	7	21	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
3⅞	¾	Adam Russl	9	19	3¾	3½	3⅞—	⅛
1⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		1	1½	1½	1½	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	18	31	13¾	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
6¼	2	A&EPlast P	7	42	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
1⅝	½	Aegis Corp	8	77	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝—	⅛
8¼	2½	AeroFlo .15e	5	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅞	1¼	Aeronca Inc		12	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3	1½	AffilCap .08t		16	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
8½	3⅛	Affil Hsp .06	7	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5½	Affil Pub .48	7	2	10	9⅞	10 +	⅜
5⅛	2	After Six .16	7	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3	1	AIC Photo		3	3	2⅞	3	
5⅞	1½	Aiken Ind	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
13¼	3½	AirpxEl .40e	9	25	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
25	10	Alan Wood		15	16	15½	15½	
6¾	2⅞	Alaska Airl	4	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	8	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolac .15e	9	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
7	3⅛	Allegny Airl		160	7	6⅞	7	
25½	20	AllegA pfC 3		4	26	26	26 —	½
3¼	1½	AllegA wtO		6	3½	3¼	3½+	⅜
2⅝	⅞	AllegA wtN		14	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
7⅞	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		17	7	7	7 +	¼
2	1	AlldArt Ind		718	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
23¼	13¼	AlldThr 1.40	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
1⅞	⅜	Alpha Ind		3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
5	1⅝	Altamil Cp	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
2	9-16	Altec Corp	19	440	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
11-16	5-16	Altec Cp wt		114	15-16	¾	15-16+	¼
7⅞	2¼	Altec Crp pf		3	7¼	7	7 —	⅜
14⅜	6½	AlterFds .58	6	5	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z400	47½	47¼	47½+	⅜
18¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
5⅝	¼	AHessL wt		15	⅜	5-16	⅜	
7⅞	2¼	Am Agroncs		16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅞	5	AmBiltrt .50	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	AmBusP .26	14	x16	10⅛	10	10⅛	
⅜	1-16	ACenMtg wt		18	5-16	5-16	5-16+	1-16
6¼	4⅞	AContrl .20b	13	x2	7	7	7 +	⅛
15⅞	8⅛	A GarPd .34	7	10	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
6½	5¼	AmIntPict n		101	6⅛	6⅛	6 +	¼
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .25r	3	91	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	AMaizA n.40	5	60	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
15⅝	14¼	AMaizB n.40	5	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	¼
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		14	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
34½	26¼	AmPetrof 2	8	23	32	31¾	32 +	1½
3⅝	¾	Am Plan Cp		14	2½	2	2½+	⅛
7⅜	2⅛	A Prec .20a	7	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2	A SafEq .11t	9	90	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
22⅞	8	A SciEn .07e	19	62	24	23½	23⅞+	⅜
11⅝	10⅛	AmSciEn wi		76	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
4	1	AmTrain Sv	23	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅝	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16¼	4⅛	AMIC Cp	12	208	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛+	1⅛
5½	1⅛	AndreR .28e	11	x52	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	9	38	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Anken .12	11	56	6⅛	6	6⅛+	¼
8⅜	2⅞	Anthony .19t	8	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Appild Data	41	75	3	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
24½	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	18	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝+	⅜
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		36	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
6¼	4⅛	ArzCol pf.48		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅞	1	Armac Ent		106	3	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
17½	9⅛	ArmInCp .12	7	99	17⅝	17	17⅛+	½
5¼	2½	Arrow Elect	6	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Arundel		9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅞	4¾	Arwood .48a	5	30	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	38	9½	9¼	9½	
12½	5⅞	AshlOC .30a	8	4	10½	10¼	10½	
2⅝	5-16	Askin Svc	8	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	4⅝	Aspro .50e	7	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
4	1	Astrex Inc	50	9	3	3	3	
4⅜	2⅝	Atalanta	6	18	4⅝	4½	4	
1½	½	Atco Ind	69	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	¾	ATI Inc		19	1½	1½	1	
1⅜	3-16	AtlcoMtg wt		10	⅞	⅞		
10⅞	1⅝	Atl Richf wt		34	2	2	2	
5⅝	3⅛	AtlCMB .80e	10	165	5⅛	5	5	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		104	2⅜	2¼	2	
22¾	12¾	Augatinc .16	18	36	18⅝	16⅝	16	
19⅝	10	Austral Oil	19	31	13⅝	13⅛	13	
11	4⅛	Auto Train	19	42	10⅞	10½	10	
7⅝	3⅝	Automat Rad	62	134	7⅝	6⅞	7	
8⅛	4⅜	AutmSvc .30	6	1	7⅞	7⅝	7	
17	1⅞	AVC Cp .20e	4	39	15¾	14⅞	15	
4	2	AVSMC .07	8	7	4	3⅞	3	
25⅝	16⅞	Avondal 1.28	15	3	25½	25½		
8	3	AVX Corp		24	8⅛	7⅞	7	
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	6	25	6⅛	5	5	
		B						
10	4½	BadgrMt .50	11	9	10	10	10	
5⅝	2⅝	BakerM .15t	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5	
18⅞	10⅝	BanFd 1.12e		5	15⅞	15⅞	15	
1⅛	⅜	BangPun wt		38	1⅛	1	1	
10⅛	4⅜	BanstrCtl Li	11	24	8⅜	8¼	8	
5⅞	1⅞	Banner .06	7	12	5⅜	5⅜	5	
3	1⅞	Barclay .04	92	17	2⅜	2⅜	2	
3⅝	1⅝	BarcoCa .12	7	3	3½	3⅜	3	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 23, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
21812 Abitibi	$13	12⅝	12⅝	
450 Acklands	$14½	14½	14½	
5770 Agnico E	485	460	485	+20
100 Agra Ind	$8	8	8	— ¼
229027 Alta Gas A	$13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
515 Alta Nat	$26	25	26	+ ½
3000 Algo Cent	$14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
300 Alliance B	390	390	390	+ 5
650 Alminex	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
50 Argus C pr	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
2723 Atco A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
11024 BP Can	$11½	11	11½	+ ½
1500 Banister C	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
14283 Bank N S	$43¾	43	43	— ⅜
800 Baton B	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
18754 Bell Canad	$47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
2905 Beth Cop A	$13	12½	13	+ ¼
2850 Block Bros	400	395	400	
[illegible] Bralor Res	255	255	255	+ 5
4125 Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
20922 Brameda	199	185	195	+10
3000 Brenda M	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1050 Bridger	460	455	460	— 5
1388 BC Forest	$22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
6340 BC Phone	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
3425 Brunswk	455	440	440	
1650 Buddd Auto	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
1207 Burns Fds	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
1025 Cad Frv	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
3370 Cal Pow A	$28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
25000 Camflo	$9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
1820 Campau A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3500 C Nor West	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	
1200 C Pakrs C	$22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
650 Can Perm	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
100 C Tung	281	281	281	+ 1
1070 C Cablesy	$16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅜
13335 Cdn Cel	$7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
20530 Cl Bk Com	$29	28	28	+ ¼
2624 Cdn Tire A	$52	51	52	+ 1
12380 C Uilties	$12	11¾	12	+ ¼
700 Canbra	4000	400	400	
100 Candel Oil	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3025 Cassiar	$8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
41530 Celanese	$6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
71000 Chieftan D	$9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
1800 Coch Will	33	31	33	+ 2
1535 C Holiday I	360	355	355	
1540 Con Bldg	256	257	254	+ 7
50000 Con Distrb	395	385	395	
13010 Cons Gas	$13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
1300 Conwest	390	385	390	+ 5
4425 Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
1600 Cyprus	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
3975 Denison	$62½	60⅜	62½	
4733 Dicknsn	$6	5⅝	6	+ ½
3064 Dofasco A	$28¼	27½	27¾	— ⅜
17800 Dom Store	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
225 Du Pont	$21⅜	21½	21⅜	
16187 Dylex L A	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
9100 East Mal	204	195	204	+ 8
3300 Electro A	$5	490	495	—30
650 Emco	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	
4390 Falcon C	$8⅛	7⅞	8	
1365 Falcon	$34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
325 Fed Ind A	$6⅛	6	6	
110 Francana	$8	8	8	— ⅛
35 Fraser A	$21	21	21	
23847 Gnt Mascf	179	173	175	+ 3
5975 Gibraltar	$7	6¾	6¾	
4813 Granduc	175	170	175	
2000 Granisle	$13	13	13	+ ¼
900 Gr Oil Sds	$5½	5¼	5½	
2580 GL Paper	$29½	28½	29	— ⅜
5666 Gt W Life	$54½	54	54½	+ ½
5886 Greyhnd	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1310 Guar Trst	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1600 Hambro C	260	250	255	—15
175 Harlequin	$9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
2918 Hawker S	$8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
1050 Hayes D A	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
6430 H Bay Co	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
1209 Hur Eri A	$26	26	26	— ¼
3685 IAC	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
150 Indusmin	$9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
9028 Inland Gas	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
411 Int Mogul	305	305	305	
3625 Inpr Pipe	$14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
2500 Inv Grp A	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
1361 Jannock	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19300 Kaiser Re	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
3750 Kaps Tran	239	232	235	+ 4
850 Kelsey H	$9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
7871 Kerr A A	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
6900 Koffler A	465	460	465	+ 5
871 Labatt A	$18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
400 Lab Min	$32	31	31	— 1
3500 LOnt Cem	415	410	410	
44 LL Lac	140	140	140	— 5
940 Lob Co A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
100 Lob Co B	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16 Mclan H A	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
6150 MB Ltd	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
2800 Madsen	51	51	51	
1133 M Lf Mills	$27	27	27	+ ¼
1275 Matgmi A	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
630 Met Stor A	$15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
16767 Moore	$47⅝	46⅞	47⅛	+ ¼
200 Murphy	$5	5	5	
200 Nat Trust	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
18490 Noranda A	$35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
22915 Norcen	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
600 Nowsco W	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
100 OSF Ind	390	390	390	—10
900 Orchan A	295	285	285	— 5
7276 Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
6105 Pamour A	340	320	340	+25
9010 PanCan P	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
1300 Patino N V	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
11280 Pembin A	410	400	410	+10
45 Pembin B	390	370	390	
101 Petrofina	$22	22	22	+ ⅛
3107 Pine Point	$31½	31	31¼	— ⅜
300 Pitts C	$5¾	5⅛	5⅛	
1400 Placer	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
1800 Que Sturg	141	140	140	— 1
1688 Rayrock	75	75	75	+ 1
1160 Redpath A	$24	24	24	+ ¼
2582 Reed Osir A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
540 Reichhold	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
9970 Revnu Prp	78	78	78	
200 Rothman	$18½	18½	18½	— ½
900 Scotts	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3822 Shell Can	$17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
20650 Sherritt A	$7⅛	7⅛		
11200 Siebens	$12	11½		
125 Sigma	$20	20		
39724 Simpsons	$7⅝	7⅛		
1833 Simpson S	$11¼	11⅛		
1225 Slater Stl	$10	9⅞		
3600 Southm A	$26	25½		
325 St Brodcst	$8⅝	8⅝		
6322 Stelco A	$30⅛	29⅝		
13005 Steep R	240	225		
41910 Sundale O	$7⅝	7⅛		
1000 Teck Cor A	405	400		
400 Teck Cor B	310	310		
900 Teledyne	$5⅝	5½		
350 Tex Can	$28⅝	28⅛		
7700 Thom N A	$13⅝	13⅛		
11713 Tor Dm Bk	$20⅛	19½		
14400 Tor Star B	$18	17⅝		
10176 Traders A	$16	15⅝		
3550 Trans Mt	$10	9⅞		
10653 TrCan PP	$12⅜	12⅛		
3100 Un Carbid	$22⅜	22⅛		
12570 UGas A	$8⅝	8¼		
5583 Union Oil	$10	10		
575 U Keno	$9⅝	9⅜		
14610 U Siscoe	$7⅜	7½		
2500 Upp Can	130	130		
500 Van Der	400	395		
200 Vestgron	$16½	16½		
5100 Voyager P	$11½	11⅜		
1520 Weldwod	$12⅜	12¼		
2302 Wstburne	$11⅝	11½		
4100 West Mine	294	291		
445 Westmise	$24½	24⅛		
1250 Weston	$17⅞	17⅝		
2916 Willroy	112	110		
1300 Woodwd A	$22¼	22⅛		
6950 Yk Bear	258	246		
3250 Yukon C	155	150		

Total sales 3,077,066 shares

Montreal Stocks

390 Algoma	$27⅜	27½	27⅜	— ¼
700 Asbestos	$26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
10732 Bank Mont	$17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
2200 Basic Res	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
825 Bombard	$305	300	305	+ 5
1300 CAE Ind	$11¼	11	11	— ½
350 Canron	$22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
2700 Con Bath	$35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ½
850 Dom ridge	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
77310 Fncl Col	180	168	175	+10
150 Gaz Metro	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
550 Imasco	$27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
1800 Molson A	$18	17⅞	18	
1800 Power Cp	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
2950 Royal Bank	$31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
1495 Roy Trust A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
1150 Steinberg A	$20	20	20	— ⅛
100 Unican Sec	205	205	205	+39
1600 Zellers	$440	430	430	— 10

Total sales 674,665 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Asahi 10¼-80	104⅜	105⅜
Ashland 8-87	94½	95½
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	104¼	105¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
BFCE 9-82	102¼	103¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	104	105
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
Broken Hill 10-90	104¾	105¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Carrier 8-87	93½	94½
CNE 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	91¼	92¼
Conoco 8-86	99¼	100¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	97½	98½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86¼	87¼
Copen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
Corning 8½-86	103	104
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Dana 8-87	94¼	95¼
Denmark 9-82	104	106
Denmark 7½-90	89¼	90¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	103¼	104¼
Erap 9¾-85	103½	104½
Ericsson 9½-85	104¼	105¼
Esso 7½-78	101¼	102¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91½	92½
Gen Mills 8-86	99¼	100¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103	104½
Gould 9¾-83	102¼	103¼
Haas 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100⅜	101¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Kimberley 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Michelin 7½-88	88¼	89¼
Miles 9¼-80	104¼	105¼
Montreal 9¾-81	102¼	103¼
Motorola 8-87	97¼	98¼
N.Zealand 9½-82	104	105
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Norsk Hyd 9½-85	103¾	104¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99	100
Norway 9-80	103½	104½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	100½	101½
Oslo 8¼-86	98	99
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9¼-86	103¾	104¾
Pac.Light 9¼-87	102¼	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	96⅝	97⅝
Papua 9½-83	102½	103½
Pemex 10¼-82	103¼	104¼
Pennwlt 8-87	96	97
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100½	101½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	100	101
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91¼	92¼
Queensld 8½-86	97	98
Ralston 7½-87	95⅜	96⅜
Richardson 8¾-85	102	103
S.A.S. 8-85	92¾	93¾
Scanraff 8½-86	99	100
Scott 8¾-86	102½	103½
Shell 8-86	100	101
Shell 7½-87	97	98
Skandin 10¼-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	104	105
St. Ind. 8½-80	103	104
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sumitomo 9½-80	102¼	103¼
Swed. Exp. 9-82	103¼	104¼
Sybron 8-87	96	97
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7⅝-87	90½	91½
Textron 7⅝-87	89¼	90¼
TokioCu 10¼-81	103½	104½
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Volvo 9½-85	101	102
Volvo 8-87	93¼	94¼
BroadHale 4¾-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	101½	103½
Chrysler 4¾-88	56½	58½
Chrysler 5-88	58½	60½
Cont Tel 5½-88	81½	83½
Cumm In 6¼-88	81	83
Dart Ind 4¾-88	89	91
EastKodak 4½-88	120	122
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	92½	94½
Ford 6-86	93½	95½
Ford 5-88	84	86
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87½	89½
Gen Food 4¾-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	89½	91½
Gulf West 5-88	102	104
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81	83
ITT 4¾-87	74	76
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	107
Matsushita 6¾-90	105½	107
Mitsui 7¼-90	103	104½
McDerm 4¾-87	135	137
Morgan JP 4¾-87	115	117
Nabisco 5¼-88	93	95
Owens Ill 4½-87	94½	96½
Penney JC 4½-87	78	80
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	107½	109½
R.C.A. 5-88	79	81
Revlon 4¾-83	109½	111½
Revlon 4¾-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¾-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	83	85
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	130½	132½
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4¼-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	85½	87½
Ashland 5-88	81	83
Beatrice 6¾-91	107	109
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Bordon 6¾-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	96	97

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.31	91.22	105.61
Previous	100.26	91.16	105.71

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 24, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bak and Trust		
Bankam	48¾	49¼
1st Bk Sy	42½	43¼
1stEmp S	10	10¼
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Harif NC	12½	13½
Midl ks	19¾	20¾
Shaw Cp	22½	23½
U Va Bks	15⅝	16¼
Va N Bnk	16¼	17¾
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19⅝	19⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	7¼	7¾
AVM Cp	2⅛	2⅝
Acushnt	20	21
Addisn W	9⅝	10¼
Adv Ros	2⅜	2⅞
Alberts	7¼	8
Allco Inc	9⅝	9⅞
Allyn Bac	6⅞	7⅛
A El Lab	2	2⅜
Am Exp	40⅝	41½
Am Finl	8¾	8½
Am Furn	3¾	4
Am Grect	9⅞	10¼
Am Telev	19½	20¼
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amfr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	6¼	7⅛
Anheus B	32⅞	33⅛
Ard May	2⅝	2¾
ArkWIG	18⅞	19¼
Arvida	5⅝	6⅛
AsCC Bot	16	16¾
AllGas Lt	13⅝	14½
Baird At	4½	5
Bang Hy	14¼	14⅞
Bkam Rlt	7⅞	8⅜
Bassett F	23	23¼
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5¼	5¾
Betz Lab	41¼	42
B bb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	94	97
Birtchr	1⅞	2¼
Blck Hills	20½	21¼
Bonze Int	3⅞	4⅛
Booz AH	7⅛	7⅜
Braden	4	4½
Brinks	9	9½
Brks Sca	17	17¼
Brwning	3½	4¼
Buckb M	6⅞	7⅜
Buckeye	10⅛	10⅞
Burn Sim	5½	6
CalWSv	30	31½
Campl Ch	2½	2⅞
Canrad H	⅞	1
Cap Swst	7	7¾
Capln Air	4¼	4⅝
Cap Tec	2½	3½
Care Co	2⅜	3⅛
CenVt PS	12½	13
Chm Lea	10	11
Chess Ut	10⅛	11⅛
Chi Bridg	76	77½
Chitn Cp	6¾	7¼
ChrisSc	140½	144½
Circle F	2¼	3½
CitzUt A	30⅞	31⅜
CitznUt B	28⅞	29⅞
Clark Mf	37½	38½
Clow Cp	6⅞	7⅛
Colu Vent	1½	2¼
Com Clr	15½	16¼
Coml Sh	24½	26
Comw Pa	27¼	28
Con Pap	59	60
Craw Co	9½	10½
Cross Co	16¾	17½
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5¼	6¼
Data Dgn	4¼	4¾
Data 180	10¼	10⅝
Dayt Inc	36	38
Decor In	2¼	2¾
DeKlb Ag	35¾	36¼
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3¼
DeLux C	27	27¾
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det IniBr	31¼	32¼
Dewey El	¾	1¼
Diam Cry	16¼	17½
Dixn Cru	18¼	19
Docutel	9⅝	9⅞
Dollar G	11¼	11⅝
Dorch G	11¼	11½
Dow Jone	29¼	30½
Doyle DB	11¼	11¾
Dunkin D	6⅝	7
Durlron	24¼	25¼
Ebenrln I	3¼	3⅝
Econ Lab	31⅝	31⅝
ElPas El	10¼	11¼
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	8½	9¼
Elec Mod	1¼	2¼
Energy C	5¼	5⅝
Entwistl	3	3¼
Equty Oil	17¼	17¾
Elhan Al	23	23¾
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrhr	5⅞	6
Fst Bost	23½	24¼
Ficknor	14	14¼
Fla WatU	7⅝	8
Forest O	19¼	19⅝
Frmigli	⅞	1⅛
Folomsr	19⅛	19⅞
Frkln Cp	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	26¼	27⅜
Gen RIEs	2¾	3¼
Gov EFin	8⅜	9⅛
Graph Cn	17¼	18½
Green Mt	11	11½
Grey Adv	9⅜	9⅝
Gulf Intst	12	12½
Gyrodn	3¼	3⅝
Harper R	9⅝	9⅞
Henred F	20½	21½
Holobm	1⅛	2
Hoover	14¼	15¼
Horiz Res	1½	2⅛
Huds Pap	30	31
Hyatt Cp	7¼	7⅝
Hyatt Int	8⅛	8⅞
Hyd Nuclr	4⅝	4⅞
Intra Ind	2½	3
Interc En	6⅝	7¾
Intrmk In	2⅛	2¾
Hrmt G	13¾	14¼
InBk Wsh	3⅞	4¼
IaSou Ut	24½	25
Jamsby	15⅝	16½
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¼	15½
KMS Ind	3	3⅜
Kaisr Stl	46¼	47¼
KaisStl pf	10⅛	10⅞
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	24½	25¼
Kampg A	10	10½
Kato Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅜	2⅞
Kear Tr	7½	7⅞
Kelly Svc	17¼	18
Keuff Ess	16½	17⅛
Kaye Flb	21¼	21¾
Key CusF	8⅛	8⅞
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Voo	17	18
Lance In	24¾	25½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lin Beast	16⅞	17¼
Log Etrn	2⅜	3¼
Mad sn G	13⅝	14⅛
Mai Rlty	1¼	1⅝
Mallkrt	49⅛	50¼
Manor C	2⅞	3¼
Marif Frt	4⅞	5
Maui LP	8¼	9¼
McCor	38	38¾
McQuay	17	17¼
Measur	15¾	16½
Medirn	35	35¾
Mcrid In	1½	2¼
Mdisx W	14	15
Midld Ca	2⅜	3
Midw Gt	14	15
Millipr	51	53
Miner In	2⅛	3⅛
Minn Gas	21⅜	21⅞
Miss Vl G	13¾	14½
Mrs S Pie	16⅛	17⅛
Monf Col	6⅛	6½
Moore P	9	10
Moore S	16	17
Motch M	3⅜	4⅜
Mot Club	2⅛	3⅛
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Cp	7	7⅝
Nat G&O	9⅝	10¼
Nat Lib	5⅛	5½
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw RI	4⅜	5¼
NJ Nat G	13¼	14½
Nielsn A	24⅜	25⅛
Nielsn B	24⅜	25⅛
NoCar Gs	12	12⅞
NoEDI un	20¼	21½
Nortrp KI	14½	15
NW NatG	8⅛	9
NW PuSv	17⅛	17¾
Novel Cp	17½	18
Ogilvy M	23⅛	24½
Ohio Ferr	20½	21½
Oil Shale	3⅜	4
Ormont	5⅛	5¾
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅝
Ovnr NA	8¼	9
Pabst Br	24⅝	25⅝
PacGa R	28	28⅝
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3¾	4¼
Pauley P	5⅝	6⅛
Pearl Mf	15¾	16⅛
Pa Enter	15⅝	16⅝
PnzlOff B	12¼	12⅞
Pepsi BW	9½	10
Petrsn H	15¼	16
Petrol t	80⅞	82
Pettibon	26½	27
Philip L	12⅞	13⅛
Piedmt A	5⅛	5⅜
Pinkrtn	35¼	36
Pion HIB	29⅞	30⅛
Pistitin	1⅝	2⅜
Possis Cp	2¼	2¾
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	11½	11⅞
P Bemet	22	23
PutD Cap	6⅛	6½
Qual Inns	4	4⅝
Ragen Pr	2⅝	3⅜
Rehall C	5¼	5¾
Raych Cp	238	235
Raymnd	12	13
Recog Eq	8⅝	9⅛
Road Ex	47	47¾
Robin M	13⅝	14¼
Roselon	4½	5
Rouse	4⅝	4⅞
Rus Stov	15½	16¼
Sealler	2	2½
Scan Dat	3⅛	3⅞
Scripps H	23½	25
Seis Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅞	3¼
Seven U	39	39¾
Snap Tls	31	32
SolidSt Sc	6⅛	7⅝
S Cal Wat	12¼	13
Sw Gs Cp	10⅛	10⅝
Sw El Sv	15⅜	16¼
Standyn	18¼	19
Std Regis	17½	18¼
Stan HPd	15	17
Sterlg Slr	6⅝	7½
Strawb Cl	26	27⅛
Sugdal F	1½	2
Super El	6⅛	6⅝
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	37⅞	38⅛
Taylr Wi	17	17½
Tech Pub	8½	9½
Tecum P	40	42
Tennant	32	34
T mv Co	8¾	9¼
Transo O	10½	11
Trico Pd	30½	32
Trim OG	2¼	2⅝
Tyson F	15¾	15⅞
Un McGil	12	13
US Bnknt	6⅝	6¾
US TrkLn	14⅝	14⅞
Up Pen P	17½	18⅛
Valley Gs	9	10
VanD Air	7⅝	8
Vance S	4⅝	5¼
Velcro	7	7⅞
Ventron	25	25¾
Wads Pu	9¾	10¼
Wsh NG	12⅞	12⅞
Webb Re	6⅝	7¼
Weco Dvl	2⅝	3
Weight W	7⅛	7⅞
Weldtrn	1⅛	2½
Wellng M	9⅝	10⅛
Well Gar	4	4⅞
Welsbch	5	5⅝
Wstn Mtg	1⅜	2⅛
Westmd	44	44⅞
Wisc PL	17⅞	18
Wdwrd L	26¼	26⅝
Wright W	5⅛	6
ZionUt B	20	21

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*76.25	*84
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	78-80	78-80
Lead, spot, lb.	.19	.24½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅞	63⅞-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.3374	3.78
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.21	4.47
Gold N.Y., oz.	132.6	185.25
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	783.2	757.0

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 24, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Mar	13.96	14.24	13.90	14.22	13.67
May	14.15	14.32	13.99	14.25	13.79
Jul	14.10	14.35	13.98	14.35	13.82
Sep	14.15	14.25	14.03	14.25	13.82
Oct	14.10	14.22	14.00	14.20	13.80
Mar	14.00	14.19	14.00	14.12	13.75
May	14.00	14.16	13.95	14.15	13.70
Jul	14.01	14.10	14.00	N14.13	13.70

Sales: 6,739.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	69.20	70.20	68.80	70.05S	69.20
May	66.00	66.85	65.65	66.60S	66.00
Jul	63.50	64.20	63.00	64.00S	63.35
Sep	61.49	62.00	60.90	61.85S	61.31
Dec	58.75	59.15	58.36	59.15S	58.70
Mar	57.70	57.70	57.70	57.75S	57.20

Sales: 983.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Mar	58.70	58.80	57.80	58.40S	58.50
May	59.80	59.80	58.80	59.40S	59.40
Jul	60.60	60.70	59.70	60.30S	60.30
Sep	61.50	61.60	60.50	61.20S	61.20
Dec	62.80	62.80	61.90	62.40S	64.20
Jan	63.10	63.30	62.60	62.80S	62.80
Mar	64.10	64.10	63.40	63.70S	63.70

Sales: Estimated 6,849.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	8.35	8.35	7.95	7.95	8.45
Apr	9.50	9.60	9.45	9.45	10.00
May	12.30	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.80
Nov	5.91	5.95	5.84	5.87	5.91

Sales: 1,715.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Mar	424.00	424.50	419.00	423.50S	421.00
Apr	425.00	425.00	425.00	426.00S	423.50
May	429.00	429.00	424.10	428.60S	426.20
Jul	434.50	435.00	430.00	434.40S	431.90
Sep	441.00	441.00	436.50	440.30S	437.80
Dec	450.00	450.00	438.00	449.70S	447.10
Jan	453.00	450.00	438.00	449.70S	447.10
Mar	460.00	460.00	455.00	459.00S	456.30
May	466.00	466.50	461.00	465.20	462.50

Sales: Estimated 14,404.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	62.85	62.85	62.65	62.65	B62.75
May	64.95	64.95	64.60	64.60	64.75
Jul	66.50	66.50	66.20	B66.25	B66.40
Sep	67.70	67.70	67.60	67.70	B67.65
Nov	68.80	68.80	68.80	B68.85	68.90
Jan	69.50	69.75	69.50	69.65	B69.70

Sales: 115.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	64.75	61.75	61.00	61.15	61.08
May	62.50	62.50	61.70	61.84	62.10
Jul	62.90	63.00	62.27	62.37	62.71
Oct	61.18	61.35	60.75	B60.85	60.90
Dec	59.15	59.35	58.90	58.99	59.07
Mar	59.55	59.80	59.55	B59.60	59.55
May	—	—	—	B59.80	59.70

Sales: 2,550.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Feb	133.00	133.70	132.30	134.00S	132.10
Mar	132.60	133.90	132.60	134.20S	131.80
Apr	132.50	134.20	132.30	134.20S	131.50
Jun	133.30	134.80	132.80	134.60S	132.10
Aug	134.00	135.80	133.80	135.60S	133.10
Oct	135.40	135.40	135.40	136.70S	134.50
Dec	136.60	139.40	136.60	137.90S	135.80
Feb	137.60	138.48	137.60	139.10S	137.10
Apr	138.30	141.30	138.30	140.30S	138.50

Sales: Estimated 2,551.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Feb. 24, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.82	3.85½	3.78	3.85½	3.80½
May	3.87½	3.94½	3.85½	3.94½	3.87
Jul	3.95	3.98	3.90	3.98	3.93
Sep	3.99½	4.03	3.96	4.03	3.99
Dec	4.09	4.12½	4.06	4.12½	4.09
Mar	4.19	4.21½	4.16	4.21½	4.19

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.69¼	2.69½	2.68¼	2.68¼	2.68½
May	2.75¼	2.75½	2.74	2.74	2.75½
Jul	2.79	2.79¼	2.77¾	2.78	2.78¾
Sep	2.78½	2.78½	2.76½	2.77½	2.78½
Dec	2.74	2.74½	2.72	2.73	2.74
Mar	2.80	2.80	2.77¼	2.78½	2.79½
May	2.79½	2.81½	2.79½	2.81½	2.82½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	4.81½	4.85½	4.72½	4.78	4.81
May	4.90	4.90	4.81	4.86½	4.89½
Jul	4.97	4.97	4.90	4.94½	4.98
Aug	4.96	4.99½	4.93½	4.98	5.01
Sep	5.00½	5.02	4.98	5.02	5.04½
Nov	5.10	5.11	5.04	5.08	5.11
Jan	5.18	5.18	5.11	5.13½	5.17½
Mar	5.22½	5.22½	5.19	5.20½	5.24½
May	5.26½	5.28½	5.25	5.26½	5.30½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	16.50	16.75	16.23	16.75	16.55
May	16.65	17.00	16.38	17.00	16.75
Jul	16.95	17.24	16.65	17.24	16.95
Aug	17.05	17.30	16.70	17.30	17.10
Sep	17.15	17.15	16.90	17.35	17.15
Oct	17.20	17.45	17.08	17.45	17.20
Dec	17.30	17.60	17.00	17.60	17.35
Jan	17.30	17.60	17.25	17.60	17.45

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	139.00	139.00	137.50	138.40	139.00
May	136.50	137.00	134.60	135.10	138.50
Jul	138.30	138.50	136.50	137.30	138.20
Aug	138.50	139.50	138.50	139.50	140.50
Sep	140.50	140.50	139.50	140.50	140.50
Oct	141.50	141.50	141.50	141.50	142.00

Dec	143.50	144.50	143.00
Jan	146.00	146.00	146.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	424.50	424.50	420.50
Mar	422.50	423.00	421.00
Apr	427.00	427.00	421.50
Jun	431.50	432.50	426.50
Aug	437.50	438.50	432.50
Oct	443.50	444.00	439.00
Dec	449.50	450.00	445.50
Feb	456.50	457.00	451.00
Apr	461.50	463.00	459.50
Jun	467.80	469.00	464.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Apr	38.05	38.45	38.02
Jun	42.00	42.60	42.00
Aug	43.10	43.50	43.10
Oct	43.00	43.40	42.90
Dec	43.20	43.40	43.10
Feb	43.50	43.60	43.40

Sales: April 2496; June 1589; Oct 150; Dec 60; Feb 10.
Open interest: April 1450; Aug 602; Oct 147; Dec 23; Feb

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	44.40	44.65	43.95
Jun	45.37	45.80	45.20
Jul	45.65	46.05	45.32
Aug	43.50	44.20	43.35
Oct	41.65	41.90	41.25
Dec	41.90	42.15	41.77
Feb	41.00	41.00	40.80

Sales: April 2310; June 1170, Aug 168; Oct 40; Dec 82; Feb
Open interest: Feb 12; April 2826; July 2080; Aug 787; Oc 344; Feb 22.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	51.20	52.70	51.15
Apr	48.55	49.70	48.55
May	45.00	45.60	45.00
Jun	47.00	47.50	47.00
Sep	54.25	54.50	54.15
Dec	57.85	57.85	57.75

Sales: March 294; April 62, June 12; Sep 12; Dec 2.
Open interest: Feb 5; March 360; May 475; June 247; Sep

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lb.)

Mar	65.25	66.15	64.60
May	65.65	66.95	65.30
Jul	66.00	67.25	65.85
Aug	63.50	65.00	63.50

Sales: March 2640; May 1004; Aug 183.
Open interest: Feb 4; March 2337; July 2367; Aug 794.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Mar	132.00	134.20	132.00
Jun	133.00	135.00	132.80
Sep	135.00	136.90	134.40
Dec	137.20	138.90	136.50
Mar	138.30	140.50	138.30

Sales: March 981; June 1,17; Dec 100; March 25.

London Commod

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
Mar	166.75	161.25	166.55-166.75
May	167.50	161.50	167.25-167.30
Aug	168.25	162.75	167.50-167.60
Oct	168	163.35	167.60-167.70
Dec	168.10	164	167.95-168.10
Mar	168	164.75	167.50-167.75
May	167.50	165	167.30-167.50
Lots: 6,599.			
COCOA			
Mar	773	757	771-772.50
May	749	736	744-745
Jul	735	723.50	731-732
Sep	711	701	706-707
Dec	690	679	686.50-687
Mar	681	690	678-680
May		688	673-674
Lots: 1,696.			
COFFEE			
Mar	860	855	856-857
May	876	862	871-872
Jul	887	873	882-883
Sep	895	884	891-892
Nov	902	893	900-901
Jan	907	900	906-907
Mar	912	905	909-912
Lots: 1,217.			

London Metals M

	Today Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	619.50- 620.50
3 months	638 - 638.50
Cathodes: spot	609 - 610
3 months	627 - 628
Tin: spot	3,253 -3,257
3 months	3,329 -3,330
Lead: spot	180 - 181
3 months	187 - 187.50
Zinc: spot	343.50- 344.50
3 months	355 - 355.50
Silver: spot	208.20- 208.40
3 months	212.40- 212.50

Paris Commodit

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask)
SUGAR			
May	1,661	1,626	1,660-1
Jul	1,650	1,640	1,665-1
Aug	1,686	1,640	1,678-1
Oct	1,664	1,622	1,660-1
Nov	1,457	1,630	1,655-1
Jan	—	—	1,657-1
Mar	1,661	—	1,660-1
May	—	—	1,681-1
Lots: 172.			
COCOA			
Mar	700	698	697-
May	703	692	699-
Jul	—	—	680-
Sep	679	671	678-
Dec	648	647	645-
Mar	—	—	635-
Lots: 120.			

European Gold Ma

Feb. 24, 1976

	Open
London	131.15
Zurich	132.725
Paris (12.5 kilo)	133.34

U.S. dollars per ounce.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 24

(continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Barnes Eng		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Barnwel Ind	33	2	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
Barry R .24t	11	71	9¼	8½	8¾—	⅜
BarryWr .40	7	22	8⅞	8	8¾—	¼
Bartell Med		2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Barth Sp .20	12	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Bartons Cdy		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Baruch Fost	33	49	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
Barwick ET		71	2⅝	2⅜	2½—	⅛
Bell Ind .60	9	61	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
BenStMg wt		36	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Benrus Crp	8	38	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	
Berg Ent		21	3½	3⅜	3½	
Berg Bruns	19	29	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
Brg B pf1.16		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
BernzOma		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Bertea .21	9	32	9	9	9 —	⅛
BervenC .12		36	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
Beverly Ent	31	109	2⅝	2½	2½	
Bic Pen .36	12	66	13⅞	13	13⅞+	⅜
Big Ber 1.32	6	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
BinkMf .80a	7	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
BinnySm .72	8	22	14¾	14⅛	14⅛+	½
Blessing .05e	8	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Blount .08	7	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
Bluebird Inc	7	43	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
Bodin Ap .40	10	5	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
BoltBer .20		8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Bowne .24	8	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
BowVall .10	67	44	17½	17	17½+	¼
BradRe .10e	7	29	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
BradfdC .20	22	139	13⅛	12	12⅛+	½
Branch .20	30	26	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅜
BranitAr wt		39	13½	13⅛	13½+	½
Brascan A 1	4	103	12⅝	12⅝	10½	
BraunEn .60	10	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
Breeze Corp		5	3½	3½	3½	
BrewerC .80	10	36	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
BroDart Ind	6	11	3½	3½	3½	
Brody Seat		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
BrooksP .28	6	7	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
BrownCo wt		68	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
BrnF A .52b	10	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
BrnF B .52b	9	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
BRT Rl .20e		9	14⅛	9½	14⅛+	⅜
BRT Rlt wt		80	3-16	⅛	3-16+	1-16
BTU Eng	26	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Buehler Cp	6	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
Buell Ind .40	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Buildex Inc	9	11	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
Bundy 1.08	10	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
Burgess Id	8	38	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅛
Burnsint .60	9	24	11⅜	11	11⅜+	⅜
Butlerint .56	5	23	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
Buttes G Oil	7	177	30¼	29⅛	29¾+	1⅛

C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
CagleA .05e	4	17	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
Caldor .15b	11	82	16¾	16¼	16⅝+	½
Calcomp		69	6½	6¼	6⅜	
Cal Life Cp	8	49	4⅝	4¼	4½+	½
Cal PrfCm 1	15	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Camco Inc	8	15	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
CaChbA .25e		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	1-16
Campin .40b	5	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
CdnExp GO	18	22	3¼	3 3-16	3¼—	⅛
Cdn Homstd	35	56	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
CdnPA 1.50	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
CdnMarc .20	7	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
CdnOcc .50e	8	25	12½	11⅞	12⅜+	½
Canoga .10e	15	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Capehart Cp		56	2	1⅞	2	
CapitlFd .16		28	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
Carbon .80a	5	72	21¾	20⅞	21½+	1
Caressa .30	7	66	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
Carnat 1.40	15	x83	70⅜	69¼	70⅜+	1½
CaroPipl 1	6	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
Carr wt		8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Carrols Dev		80	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
Castle AM 1	4	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
CasFd 1.20a		2	16	15⅝	16 —	⅛
CasNeton In	18	17	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
Cavitrn .10e	10	18	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
CDI Corp	18	19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
CelluCraft	8	3	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
CentSec .35e		16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Certif ed Cp		15	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
Certron Cp		108	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
Celec Corp	23	78	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	½
ChadMill .40	16	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
Champ Hom		1046	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Chartr Med	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
CHB Food	4	20	8¾	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
CHC Cp .30t	4	19	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
ChiRivt 1.60	13	x1	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
Chicken Unl		38	2⅛	1⅞	2 —	⅛
Chieftn Dev	79	8	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
Child World	15	14	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
Christian Co	16	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
CIMtgGr wt		18	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
Cinema Fiv	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Cinerama		44	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
Circle K .32	7	29	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Citiz Finl		60	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
CK Pet .85e	9	35	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
ClarkC .10e	10	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Clark Gr .30	9	3	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
Clarkson .16	7	17	9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
Clausng .48a	4	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
CMI Corp	7	663	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
CMI Inv wt		24	⅞	13-16	13-16—	1-16
CMT In. Inc	17	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
Coachm .20e	13	33	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜+	⅜
CoffMat .15r	17	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
Cohen Hatfd		5	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
Cohulnc .12t	30	56	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅜
ColeNat .60	9	53	12⅝	11½	12⅛+	¼
Coleman .52	22	29	19	18½	19 +	⅜
Colon. Coml		13	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜—	⅛
ColwellC .28	17	72	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
ColwMtg wt		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Cmbustn Eq	10	527	17⅜	15⅞	17 +	1⅛
Cominco 3e	9	5	33	37⅜	38 +	⅛
Com Grp .14	5	18	3	2⅞	3	
ComAll .38a	8	4	12⅜	12	12⅜+	¼
ComlMH .60	5	33	15¼	14⅜	15¼+	½
Comdor BM		3	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
CoPsycC .28	8	75	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
ComPS 1.62	8	4	18	18	18 —	⅛
Compo Ind		24	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
CompuDyn	11	65	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
Comput Inst		44	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
Comput Inv		4	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
Conchem .40	40	16	11⅜	11¼	11¼+	⅛
Concrd Fab	4	173	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅞
Condec Crp	5	42	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
Connlly Con	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
Corpy .05e		18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Con Oil Gas	9	57	8⅝	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
Cons Ref .60	14	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
Consyne Cp	13	60	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
Cont Mater		83	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
Cont Tel wt		6	½	½	½+	1-16
Cook Ind .40	4	14	19⅛	19¼	19¼	
CookPV .40	7	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
Cooper Jar		47	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜+	⅝
Cordon Intl		7	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
Core Labs	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Corenco .80		1	13¼	13¼	13¼—	¼
Cosco2 Inc			⅜		⅜+	⅛
Cott Corp	7	8	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
CottCorp wt		8	15-16	15-16	15-16	
Cousins wt		14	9-16	½	½—	1-16
CoxCbl Com	21	18	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	¼
Crag .05e	9	197	14	13	14 +	1¼
CramrE .13t	450	2	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
Crompton		12	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
Cross AT .92	13	28	35⅜	35	35⅜+	⅜
CwnCPt 60r	4	32	23⅝	22⅝	23¼+	¼
Crown In .20	8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
CRS Des .12	7	13	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
CrutcR .55e	9	65	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
CrystlO .40e		21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
CSE Cp .40	8	22	9⅛	8¾	9⅛+	1
Cubic Cp .20		35	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
Curtis Math	19	24	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
CW Tran .40	9	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛

D

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Damon Cre		3	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
Damson Oil	25	85	5⅜	5	5 —	⅜
Danielin .14	8	x152	18	17	18 +	1¼
Dataprod	13	854	11½	10⅝	11 +	⅜
DayMin .10e		48	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
DCL Inc		98	15-16	⅞	⅞	
Del Labs .28	7	8	12	12	12	
DeltaCp Am		102	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Delta Fd .54	7	19	8¼	8	8¼	
Den Tal Ez	9	221	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
DeRose Ind		22	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Designcr Jw		25	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
Dev Co Am		6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Diebold VC		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Digicon Inc	8	55	8	7¾	8 +	¼
DillardSt .40	7	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
Diodes Inc		27	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
DisFab .05e	11	11	3	3	3 —	⅛
Diversey .56	7	2	14½	14⅜	14½—	⅛
Divrsf In wt		64	¼	3-16	3-16+	1-16
Dixilyn .20e	4	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Dome Petrl	12	17	36⅝	36½	36⅝+	⅛
Domtar 1.60	11	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
Donkenny .30	6	72	14½	14	14½+	⅛
DowneyS .40	6	18	13⅜	13⅛	13½+	⅛
DraxUtl 1.20		2	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
Driver Harr		7	8	8	8 —	⅛
DrgFair .40	7	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
Dunlop .06e	8	3	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16+	1-16
DuplxPd .60	4	58	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞—	⅜
Dur Tst .25b	18	55	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
Dynicin .05e	11	228	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
DynAmer	15	435	8	7½	7⅝+	⅛
Dynell .14t	34	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼

E

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Eagle Cloth		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ErlScheb .36	15	31	9	9	9	
EarthRes 1	8	196	17½	17	17⅛+	⅜
EasonO .10r	15	7	32	31⅜	31⅜—	⅛
EstrnC 1.40a	7	3	22¼	22	22¼+	½
EazorEx .20	6	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
Ecodyne	11	97	9⅜	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
Edgiton .50r	6	444	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅜
Edmos Co		33	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
Edo Corp	10	13	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
Edwrds .40a	5	41	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛+	⅜
EganM .20s	6	4	6	5⅞	6 —	¼
EnrnhPh .10	10	32	9⅛	8½	8⅞+	⅜
ElcorCh .02e	11	391	9	8⅛	9 +	⅞
El Hose .40	15	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
ElAudD .21t		77	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Electros .80	10	19	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
Elect Assist	12	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	
ElecEng .36	6	28	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	
ElectrnicA 1	14	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
ELT .10e	9	25	14	13½	14 +	½
ErnstEC .48	5	7	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
Ero Ind	34	35	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
Esq Rad El	6	5	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
EssexCh .20	7	209	8⅛	8¼	8⅛+	½
EvanAr .10r	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Execuln .23t	12	5	5½	5½	5½	

F

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Fab Ind	7	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
Fabien .40	14	3	6½	6¼	6½—	¼
FabriCt n.12	10	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Fabrics Nat	12	4	2½	2½	2½	
FairTex Mll		4	3	3	3 +	⅛
Fairfld Nob		11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞	
FairmC .14e	14	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44⅛	16¾	FalconS .80	5	80	36	35⅝	36	
8⅛	1½	FamDolr .16	16	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	FayDrg .05e	10	21	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	1
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		75	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
5¼	2	Fed Resrces		137	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7½	Felmnt .12e	26	7	9⅞	9½	9½—	⅛
8¼	3⅛	Felsway .32	7	9	8⅞	8¼	8⅞+	⅝
3½	1⅜	Fibrebrd wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Fidelco Gth		83	5⅞	5⅜	5¾+	½
2⅛	13-16	Fields Plast		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	⅝	Film Cp Am		15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
10¼	2¾	Filmways	9	86	9⅛	9½	9⅜+	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	FinGen .36b	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	5⅛	FtConn .80e	9	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2⅛	⅞	Fst Hartfrd		4	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		93	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		17	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	Fstmark .24		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17	4⅝	FischrP .43t	13	16	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅜
3⅛	⅞	Flagg Ind		4	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅝	1⅜	Flagstaff	8	7	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
20	6½	Flight Safty	11	11	19¾	19½	19¾+	⅜
1⅝	⅜	Flock Ind		42	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	8	97	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅜
4⅛	2¼	FlaRck .10e	58	9	3½	3⅛	3½	
16	8¼	Flowers .36	7	20	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
35⅝	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	11	30	34¼	33½	33½—	½
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	55	17⅞	17½	17½	
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	4	2	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10¼	5	FoodeM .25e	7	6	8⅛	8	8¼+	⅛
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		1	30	30	30	
5⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5	FoxStaP .48	9	23	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	1¼	Franklin Rl		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4	FrankNu .32	10	27	10⅜	10¼	10½	
34	16½	Fresnllo .40	9	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜+	½
6	3⅛	Friedm .18a	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5	1½	Frier Ind		22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Fridimp .55t	8	13	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Frigitronic	25	32	14½	14¼	14⅜—	⅜
11⅜	5	Frischs .30b	9	31	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8	3⅛	Frontier Air	8	43	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1½	FrontAir wt		12	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛

G

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅜	4¼	Gabriel .20	10	9	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7½	1½	Galaxy Cpt	13	21	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
10½	5	Garan .44a	7	8	10¼	10	10 —	¼
4⅛	1⅝	Garcia Corp		16	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
5	2⅛	Garland Cp		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3½	⅞	Gaylord Nat		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2½	⅞	Gaynor Staf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
39⅜	14⅜	Gearhart .48	8	55	33⅝	33	33 —	½
1⅝	½	Gen Buildrs		13	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
20½	12	Gen Ed Svc	9	1	16	16	16 —	¼
2⅝	1⅛	Gen Employ		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	7-16	G Housewar		87	3½	3⅛	3½	
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	13	17	2¼	2	2¼+	¼
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	6	16	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
1½	½	Gen Resrcs		30	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
4¼	1	Genge Inc		73	3¾	3½	3½—	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Genisco Tch	10	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Geon Ind		17	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
4⅞	1	Gerber Sci		13	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
17⅞	8¼	GiantFd .80	5	26	17	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
13⅝	8½	GiantYel .40	79	90	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1⅛	½	Gilbert Cos		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	GIT Rlt Mtg	6	7	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
5½	1⅝	Gladding Cp		444	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
5⅛	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	51	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
44⅛	18½	Glatfelter 2	7	68	44½	42⅝	44 +	1
5⅜	3⅜	Glen Gen .16	50	1	5	5	5	
10⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	11	23	13¾	12⅝	12⅞—	⅜
14⅛	3½	Globeln .40a	7	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	4⅝	Gloucstr En	6	13	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
7	2¾	Glover .10e	5	49	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
24⅞	12⅞	Golden Cycl		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
9⅞	1⅛	GoldnW .10e	12	15	9	9	9	
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	23	98	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
3½	1⅛	GoodLS .07r	75	8	3	3	3	
4⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		222	6⅛	6½	6⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	GorinSt .10e	7	12	5	4⅞	5 +	½
19½	10	GormR .90b	9	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅜
7½	¾	Gouldinc wt		19	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
5⅜	2⅞	GouldIT .52e		8	4	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
8⅞	3⅛	GrandA .15e	10	3	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
10⅛	6	GrandCt .30	10	125	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
4⅞	2¼	Gt Am Ind	5	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		431	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
35⅜	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	19	17	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝—	⅜
5	2¼	GzLakR .15r	18	5	5	5	5 +	¼
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	9	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
4⅛	1⅝	Greenman	7	33	4	4	4	
7¼	3⅛	GREIT .40	6	2	7	7	7	
4⅛	1⅛	Greyhd C	25	6	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
15⅝	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	5	64	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	¼
15¼	8⅛	Griesd 1.15e		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
12⅜	6⅝	GrossTlc .90	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	4½	Grow C .32b	10	18	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
2½	⅞	Gruen Ind		34	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
1⅛	13-16	GSC En .42c	20	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
1⅜	½	GTI Corp		76	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	½
7⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	91	4	7⅝	7½	7½+	½
7⅝	2	Guilford .28	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
1⅛	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		73	⅛	3-16	7-32+	1-16
8¾	2⅛	GulfRep Fin	5	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅞	2½	Gllstrm LD		1	6½	6½	6½	

H

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	11-16	Halco Prod		15	1⅛	1½	1⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	HallsMot .46	6	2	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
5⅞	2½	HampD .15e	5	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
10½	7½	Hanovr Petr	20	26	13	13	13	
13¾	4⅝	HanvrSh .55	7	x26	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	⅜
6⅛	2	HanvrSq Rlt		27	4	3⅞	4	
29¾	16	Harland .32	13	11	21⅛	21¼	21⅜—	¼
24⅛	5⅜	Harmn .30b	8	367	25⅛	23⅝	25 +	2
16	6⅝	HartzM .05e	16	123	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜
1½	5-16	Harvey Grp		40	15-16	15-16	15-16	
8	1⅜	Hasbro Ind	25	31	7	6½	6⅝—	⅜
8⅛	5	Hasting .40a	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HawaiA .10r	18	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8¼	2¼	Health Chm	8	2	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	HealthM .36	6	17	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
2⅜	11-16	Heinick Inst	10	189	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅜
3½	⅜	Helmn Mtg		151	2¼	2	2	
14⅛	5⅝	Her Mal .40	6	8	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
5	1½	Highlnd Cap		23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	8	15	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
21⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	13	80	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	6	55	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
32½	14⅝	HomeOA .50	12	5	33⅛	33	33⅛+	1¼
20	15⅛	HormelG 1	6	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8	3⅝	HospM .55e	9	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
[illegible]	3¾	Hosp Mtr In	85	116	19⅛	18⅝	19 +	½
[illegible]	7⅛	HoteIn 1.40	14	24	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	HousRon .20	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7¾	3⅝	House Vi .32	8	18	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
		HouOilM rll	16	344	35⅛	33½	34⅝	
6⅝	⅞	Howell .05e	4	26	6¼	6	6	
35	16⅝	HubellA 1.40	11	4	36½	35⅝	36⅛+	1⅛
36⅛	16⅝	HubellB 1.40	11	5	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	⅜
52½	26½	Hub pfA1.75		2	54	54	54 +	2
5½	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	5	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
8⅜	4	Huffman .40		62	9	8¼	8⅜+	⅜
3⅛	1½	HuntHlt .05r	6	18	3½	3½	3½	
22⅜	11⅝	HuskyO .80	6	51	22¼	22	22⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	38	127	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
31⅞	17⅝	HygradFd 1	6	11	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	

I

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8	4⅛	ICB Cp .20e	11	2	8	8	8 +	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	ICH Cp .32t	12	14	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	
12⅞	7	ICM R 1.29a	8	49	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	IMC Mg .20	7	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
8	2⅞	ImpCh .24e	10	11	8	7⅞	8	
4⅛	1½	Imper Ind		23	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
29⅛	21⅝	ImpOil A .80	11	733	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
3⅛	15-16	Inarco		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18	2	Incoterm A	14	100	17½	15⅞	17 —	⅜
2¼	9-16	Inflight Svc	5	65	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	1¼	Inolex Corp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Instron .20		15	5½	5⅜	5½+	½
2½	⅝	Instrum Sys		2721	2⅜	2	2 —	⅜
24	5⅛	InsSy pf.25e		26	23⅛	20	20 —	3
2⅝	11-16	Integrt Res		28	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅞	13-16	Intrmedco	7	29	4⅞	4⅝	4½	
10⅝	4⅛	IntlAlum .30	7	2	10½	10⅛	10¼	
1⅜	5-16	Intl Banknot	16	470	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
23	6¼	Int Cour .24	18	24	22	22	22 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		17	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	InFuneral 5	6	63	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅞	6½	IntGenln .70	4	x8	11	10⅝	10⅝	
4	1⅜	Int Proteins		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	7⅛	IntSeaw .05e	12	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	½
4⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
36⅛	18⅝	IntSyCon .25	9	x8	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
1⅛	7-16	Interphoto		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	8¼	Interpool	6	37	13⅜	13	13⅛+	¼
11⅝	4⅞	Interway Cp		99	11⅞	11	11⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	Investm Fla		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22	7¾	Invivers A	7	51	12⅛	11½	12 +	⅜
5⅛	1⅛	InvDivers B	8	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7	3¼	InvestRlt Tr	225	12	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
19⅛	7	Ionics Inc	17	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
18	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	11	13	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
6	1⅛	IrvinInd .16t	7	26	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
5½	3⅛	ISC Finl .30	10	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅜
1⅜	9-16	ITI Corp	25	69	1	1	1	

J

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅞	3¾	Jaclyn .36a	6	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅜
14⅛	5⅛	Jacobs .50e	6	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
7⅞	1⅜	Jamawy .11t	8	29	7⅛	7½	7⅞+	⅛
13	3⅝	Jeannet .20b	7	19	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
4⅞	1¼	Jetronic Ind	9	10	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛—	⅛
28	15⅞	John Pd .30	14	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	19	27	3⅞	3½	3⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	35	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

K

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	1¼	K Tellin .15e	9	16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅝	4⅛	Kaiser Ind .36	4	336	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		14	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝+	½
⅞	⅛	Kavanau		39	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅜	2	Katchm .10r	5	4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅜
22⅛	11⅞	Kewane .48a	9	611	24⅛	22	24⅛+	2⅛
3¼	1	Key Co		17	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8⅞	4	Keystlnd .30	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2⅛	¾	Kin Ark Crp	10	33	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4	15-16	King Opticl		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	7	KingRd .15e	16	1	9½	9½	9½—	¼
7⅞	1⅝	Kingstip .20	6	71	8	7⅝	8 +	⅞
47⅞	19⅛	Kirbyln .22c	5	3	19½	19⅛	19½	
5⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		17	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
8⅜	1¼	Kleinerts		44	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
18½	4⅛	KnickT .05e	8	25	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	¼
25	7¾	Kollmor .44	14	x60	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	1
15⅛	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	9	7	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛

L

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	2⅝	LaBarge .06	6	159	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	¼
11⅝	3½	LalyRad .26	11	69	11½	11	11½+	½
4⅛	1⅜	Lake Shore	25	112	2½	2 5-16	2½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LaMaur .20	16	26	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	⅛
6¼	2¼	LaPoint .30e	10	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	¼
6	5	La QuintaM	9	16	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
2⅛	½	LaTour Bck	33	18	2	2	2	
5⅛	1⅝	Laneco .08e	5	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅜
10⅛	4⅛	LCA Cp. .45	28	32	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
1¼	3-16	LCA Cp wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
9⅞	5⅛	LeaRon .28a	9	35	10¼	9¾	10¼+	1
11⅛	5⅛	Leath Co. .36	12	4	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
25½	12	Lee Entr .52	11	71	25	24⅛	24⅛—	1
3⅛	1½	Lee Natl		9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Lee Pharm		11	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2¼	Lehigh Pres	4	5	6	6	6	
10⅛	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	9	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9½	2⅝	Levittn .20	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
9⅜	5¼	LewisBF .24	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
7¼	2¼	Lightolr .04e	9	5	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Lilli Ann .22	10	15	7½	6¾	7⅛+	⅜
3¼	⅞	LilyLynn A	15	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1¼	Lincoln Am	22	2	4	4	4	
9¼	2⅝	Lloyds Elec		41	9½	9⅛	9½+	⅜
3	1	LodgeS .12e	7	56	3	2⅞	3	
19⅝	7½	Lohmn .80a	9	49	19⅝	18⅞	19¼—	⅛
8⅝	2⅛	LoewThe wt		80	7¾	7½	7¾	
3⅝	1⅝	Logistic .12e		68	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
10⅛	7¼	LaGenSv .72	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	14½	LouisCe 1.20	6	2	22	22	22 +	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	L&B Ind .14t	6	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		228	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2	Lundy Elec	19	5	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
2½	⅜	Lynch Corp		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

M

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅜	½	Macrod Ind		71	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	Mangood .60	13	6	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
4⅝	3⅛	ManhLfe .24	9	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	MansfdT .10	11	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
2⅛	1 1-16	Marinduq B		69	11 7-16	1⅜	1⅜—	1-16
29⅞	14½	MarkCt .15e	6	88	30¼	29	29⅞+	1⅛
10⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	6	17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8¼	3	Marshal Ind	7	31	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
30⅝	5⅛	MartPr .50e	9	72	32¼	30⅛	31⅞+	1½
10½	3⅞	Masind .10e	12	19	10	9⅞	10	
37⅛	5⅞	Masneiln .30	6	24	35⅝	35	35⅛+	⅜
3⅞	1	Masters Inc	11	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅞	3½	MaterRe .20	22	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7	2	MaulBro .10	8	103	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜
4¼	2	Maule Ind		1	3½	3½	3½	
2¼	⅞	McCro wt n		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅜	2⅞	McCuO .21t	14	343	5⅛	5	5	
17½	6	McDonh .70	6	37	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
10⅛	3⅝	McIntsh .50	6	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cn		11	2⅝	2½	2½	
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	8	6	2½	2⅜	2½—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Means FW 1	8	x15	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅜
9½	4⅞	Medalst .40b	7	17	7⅝	7¼	7¾	
2	11-16	Medaln Grp		45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Medco Jwly	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅜	3	Medenco .12	7	37	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
19½	13¼	McdiaGn .34	10	7	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅜
16⅝	6	Megoint .16	7	176	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
14⅝	6⅛	Mam Co .80	6	40	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	1¼
3⅝	⅞	Metrocare		34	2	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
1½	⅛	Metro Grig		3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl		70	2½	2⅛	2½	
18⅝	11⅛	MuchSug 1a	2	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5	M'ckibry .16	5	11	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	2⅝	Midld Co. .10	4	5	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	⅜
15⅛	4⅛	MidiGls .24b	7	5	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
24⅛	7⅝	Migo Elect	8	49	17⅛	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
9	3⅝	Miller H		2	5	5	5 +	⅛
42⅝	17⅛	MillerWo .40	15	83	44⅛	42	43⅛+	2¼
18⅜	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	17	15⅛	15	15⅛+	½
1⅝	⅛	Mission IT		6	1½	1½	1½	
24⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	6	55	22½	22	22⅛+	¼
24¾	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	42	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	½
6⅝	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	8	51	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2¼	Modern Md	7	46	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	⅛
11⅛	4¼	Molycrp wt		31	10½	9¾	10⅛+	½
12	7	Moog .60	7	29	12½	11⅝	12⅛+	½
4⅝	2⅞	MtgGzh .60e		11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Morton S .32	7	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	3	MottsSup M	6	2	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
18½	11⅝	MtVMIl 1.28	15	1	18¼	18¼	18¼—	¼
8⅛	3¼	Mov Star .32	11	12	8⅛	8	8⅛+	½
2¼	⅜	Movielab	9	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16½	6⅛	MPB Co .70	6	21	16¼	15¾	15¾—	⅛
4⅝	1	MPO Video		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6½	2⅝	MultiAm .20	14	24	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8½	5⅞	MWA .40b	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼

N

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	1⅛	Napco .06e	8	17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	¼
5⅛	3⅛	NardaM .20	6	5	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
6⅛	3½	Nat Alfalfa	15	10	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
24½	6½	Nat CSS	13	26	25	24½	24⅝+	¼
7⅛	2½	N Distr .16e	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent	12	61	1⅛	1¾	1⅞	
1⅛	½	Natind wt		288	2	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp		1021	2⅛	2⅛	2½+	⅛
14	4⅛	NMedEn .24	6	125	13⅞	13	13 —	⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Nat Paragn	68	67	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
16⅛	1⅝	Nat Patent	68	492	10⅝	9¾	10⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Nat Silver	425	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3½	⅜	Nat System	11	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
21¼	8¼	NatwHo .28	14	49	22⅛	21	22⅛+	1¼
3⅛	1	Nelly Don		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Nelson LB		3	3	3	3	
2	1	Neonex .05	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	15-16	NestLM .10e		89	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
19¾	9¼	Newcor .90	5	4	20⅛	19¾	20⅛+	⅜
35⅜	17½	NENuclr .40	15	25	32½	31¾	32⅜+	⅜
15	8½	NHamp .50e	7	6	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
1¼	7-16	New Idria	12	242	1⅛	1	1⅛	
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	138	4	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	13	56	3	2⅞	3	
16½	3½	N Proc .75e	14	102	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	13	28	15	14⅝	15	
9¼	6	NewbE .16b	4	6	9	9	9 +	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Nexus .14t	11	28	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
15⅝	5¼	NiagFSv .44	6	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	½
5	1⅛	Noel Indust	12	41	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15¾	5⅞	Nolex Cp	86	50	9⅝	9¼	9½—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Nortek Inc	7	34	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
1⅛	¼	NoAmMt wt		12	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
11½	5⅜	NorAm Roy	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	29	150	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
4	1¼	Novo Corp		11	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
5⅞	1⅜	Nuclear Dat	8	23	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	NumacO Gs	21	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛

O

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	12	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
24⅝	12⅝	Offshore Co	5	4	18	17⅝	18 +	½
6⅛	3	Ohio Art .24	13	21	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
38⅛	16	OhioB 1.40a	4	9	37	36⅝	36⅝—	¼
11¼	4	Oh Sealy .40	12	12	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
9⅞	1½	Olla Ind	8	12	9½	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
21	8	OnLine Sys	16	7	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
69⅝	30	ODklep Cop		z750	43	40⅝	42⅛+	2¼
3⅛	⅜	Originala		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10½	3½	OrioleHo .20	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Ormand Ind	21	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
10¼	4½	OSullvn .50b	7	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7⅛	2½	Outdr Sport	11	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	OverhDr .40	15	30	9⅞	9½	9⅝+	¼
3⅛	2⅛	Overs Secur		2	3½	3½	3½	
4	1	Oxford Fst		7	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Ozark Air		47	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛

P

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	⅜	P&F Indust		48	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
18⅝	16	PGE6pf 1.50		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16½	13⅝	PGE pf1.37		3	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜—	⅛
14⅞	11⅛	PGRd pf1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	14	14	14 +	¼
13¼	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	13	12⅝	13 +	⅜
14	10⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	13	13	13 —	¼
26½	23⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
24⅝	20⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	23¼	23¼	23¼—	¼
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	22¼	22¼	22¼+	¼
23⅞	20½	PGE 8pf 2		1	23	23	23 —	⅛
29	24½	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	27	27	27	
29¼	27⅜	P 10.46pf2.62		8	28	28	28	
83½	70	PacLt pf7.64		z160	82½	82½	82½—	1
53	43¼	PacLt pf4.75		z100	51½	51½	51½—	1½
16⅝	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
58½	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	56	56	56	
32¼	19¼	PallCorp .24	17	55	31½	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
13½	6⅛	PanOcean O	118	40	11⅞	11⅛	11¾—	⅛
6⅝	1⅛	Pandl Bradt	7	76	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Pantast .10e	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3	ParaPk .10a	5	16	7½	7¼	7½	
13⅛	4⅛	ParkCh .48a	8	x6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
3½	1½	Park El .10e		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31	11	Parsons .75e	6	16	24¼	23⅞	24⅛+	¼
4⅝	¾	Pat Fashion	6	19	4½	4⅜	4½—	⅛
5	2½	Patagonia		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	2⅝	PetroCG .45e	7	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
12	6½	PatrkP .86t	7	105	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
13⅞	7	Paxall .60a	5	z1000	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PearTu .20a	21	x2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
5⅜	1⅞	Pemcor Inc	8	53	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅜
8⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Pa Eng .68t	6	54	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
28⅝	14	PenTr 1.20b	7	14	27⅞	26⅝	27 —	⅜
4⅛	1	PenobS .05e	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1½	7-16	Pentron Ind	11	38	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
25½	11	PepBoys 1	7	13	24⅛	23⅝	24¼+	⅜
16⅝	4⅝	PepCom .44	5	32	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
6¼	4	PerinlCp .35	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	¾	Permaner		56	2	2	2	
8⅛	1⅛	Pertec Corp	7	81	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
10⅛	4⅞	Petro Lewis		14	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
7¾	4½	Phil LD .54r	3	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7½	3	Phoenix Stl	6	21	4½	4½	4⅝	
11⅛	2⅛	PicNPay .16	9	8	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
4	1	Piedmont In		21	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	⅛
1⅝	9-16	Pioneer Sys		11	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
8⅞	2¼	PionTx .85e	4	23	8⅛	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
27⅝	1.3e	PitDeMoin 1	14	34	22	20¼	21⅝+	1⅜
39⅝	32⅝	Pittway .90	15	8	39⅛	39	39⅛+	⅜
13½	3¼	Plant Ind	31	9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13½	Plantrnc .12	12	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
3	1	Plaza Rlt In		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5-16	1-6	Plaza Rlt wt		50	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	38	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Plym Rub A		7	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
15	9⅝	PneuSca .68	11	z400	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4¼	Pneumo .88	5	94	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	⅞
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		117	2½	2	2	
8⅞	4⅛	Polychr .29t	5	7	7⅝	7	7 +	⅛
6	2½	Prairie Oil	26	13	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
13⅛	8½	Pratt Lmb 1	17	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
27⅝	17⅜	Prent Hall 1	14	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	PresRealt A		1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5	1⅛	PresRealt B		21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
17½	1⅛	Presley Cos		117	2⅛	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
17¼	9⅛	Preston .70	10	3	17	17	17 —	⅛
4½	1½	PrimMt .12r		11	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
10½	5⅛	PropCT 1.20	8	x3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7½	ProvGas .80	7	5	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
2⅛	15-16	PrdRlE .12e	13	15	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
4⅝	¾	PrudBdg .24	3	17	4⅛	4¼	4¼—	⅛
2⅛	¾	PSA Inc wt		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	PuntaGrd ls	19	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅞	3½	Purepac Lb	11	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

Q

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¾	5¼	Quebcor Inc	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛

R

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3¼	Racon .20a	5	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
18⅝	7¼	Ranchrs Ex.	13	25	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
26¼	10⅛	RangrO Can	42	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	9	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		18	1⅝	1½	1½	
5½	2⅛	Rath Pack		31	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
17⅝	9⅞	RaymPr .40	29	1	14	14	14 —	¼
12⅛	2⅞	RB Indusr	11	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
18⅛	12⅞	RealEst 1.40	13	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7⅜	3	RlrlncT .71e	23	6	7	6⅝	7 +	⅜
16⅞	9	RltRet 1.94e	8	x3	16	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Redlaw Ent	25	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	10	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5½	1¼	Refrig Trns		7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
1	5-16	Rel Grp wt		38	⅞	13-16	13-16	
13⅝	7⅝	Reni Ar .80a	7	x9	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜+	½
9-16	1-16	RepMtln wt		101	9-16	7-16	9-16+	3-16
26⅜	17	Rep NY .88	5	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
25½	4⅝	ReschCll .08	26	318	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	⅛
24¼	5⅛	Resistfx .50	9	34	22⅞	22⅝	22½—	¼
4⅛	1⅛	Resrtslntl A	4	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	⅞	Rest Assoc		65	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	¼
41	28⅝	RET pf4.38		1	39½	39½	39½—	⅛
2	½	Rex Noreco		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅛	1¼	Riblet Prod		19	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Richford In		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛	¾	Richton .05e	5	224	7⅜	6⅞	7 +	½
37	19½	RioAlgm 1	20	298	36½	35⅝	35⅞—	⅛
14⅞	4⅝	RisdonM .36	45	9	9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
8¼	2⅝	RLC Corp	15	23	8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅛
35⅛	7	Robintech	17	34	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	¼
4½	2	Roblin Ind	4	23	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Rockway .88	7	4	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Rogers Corp		10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜+	⅜
3⅞	9-16	Ronco Telep	7	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1	5-16	RoyBusn Fd		30	1	15-16	15-16	
3¼	1⅜	RPS Prod	15	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2½	1¼	RSC Indust	11	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
	1⅜	Ruddick Co	11	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅛	3⅛	Rudick pf.56		10	6	6	6 +	⅜
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind		21	2	1⅞	1⅞	
22⅞	7⅛	Russell .80	6	8	21	20⅝	21 +	¼
9⅞	4⅛	Rust Cft .40	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
24⅝	11¼	RyanH .40	16	58	24½	24¼	24½+	⅜

S

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¾	3	SaftranSy A	6	14	7⅝	7¼	7½—	⅛
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	6	27	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
20¼	7¼	Sambos .32	18	405	19	18¼	18⅞+	⅝
34⅝	27½	San JW 2.60	7	3	33¼	33¼	33⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Sargent Ind	18	46	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
7⅞	4⅛	Saturn Airw	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	3	Saundr L .20	7	11	8⅝	8	8 —	½
7⅛	1⅞	Schiller Ind	13	94	5	4½	4½—	⅛
6⅝	5¼	Schrader .25	7	23	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		9	2	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
18⅝	16⅛	Sci Atlanta	15	27	18⅝	17½	18⅝	
17	6	Scrivner .60	5	11	15⅞	15½	15½—	½
16½	12	Scurry Rain	19	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
8½	5	SbdAlMil .40	5	4	8⅛	8	8⅛—	¼
5	2	Sealectr Cp	9	33	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
⅞	⅜	Seaport Cp		44	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
10	4⅝	SeasnAll .26	7	8	9½	9⅛	9½+	¼
2	⅜	Sec Mtg Inv		65	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7-16	1 1-16	SecMt In wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
6½	3⅛	SelasCp .07e		11	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
1⅛	7-16	Seligm Asso		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅛	7¼	SeligLatz 1b	7	23	23	22⅝	22¼—	½
7½	3⅛	Semtch .18t	10	16	6⅝	6	6¼	
5	3	Servisco .30	38	11	5⅝	6	5⅞+	⅜
4¼	1⅝	Servo Corp	8	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
2⅛	⅞	Servotr .10r		49	2	1½	1⅞+	⅛
7½	3⅛	SGL In .Nr	7	5	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅜
4½	1⅛	ShaerS .15e	12	24	4	4	4	
22	4⅛	Shawin .50b	13	14	11¾	10¼	11⅝+	⅜
10⅞	2	ShearH .20e	5	214	11¼	10½	11 +	¼
6¼	11-16	Shelter Res		27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	5	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
33	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	22	44	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	19	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In		71	3	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	1	15	15	15 +	¼
3⅞	1⅛	ShulmTr En		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
10¼	3½	Sierrcln .20	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15¼	7¼	Slfcolnd .50	6	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
7½	3½	Slgmal .15e	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
3⅞	2⅛	SimcoS .22b	12	3	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Simknls .60	6	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
2⅛	1	Simplex Ind		73	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+	⅝
2⅛	1	Silkin SmRt	19	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
10⅛	3½	Sky City .28t	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	SMD Ind	6	9	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
6	⅞	Solitron		61	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
12	4	Sonder Brdc	7	51	13	11⅞	12⅜+	¾
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		3	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
20¼	4⅝	Soundsn .40	92	40	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝+	¼
26⅞	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		2	26	26	26 +	¼
26	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
16¾	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
14¼	11⅜	SC 4.7pf 1.1	...	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅜
14⅛	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
61⅞	39⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	18	x24	52⅝	52	52½—	⅛
15⅝	7⅞	Sowest Airl	7	36	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	SwtGFin .10		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
9	4⅝	Spector .10e		8	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
6¼	1½	Spectro .12t	7	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅝	1	SpedOP .11t	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Speizmn Ind		7	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8½	15-16	Spencer .04e		16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Spencr F .32	5	50	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Splentex .48	15	x1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	SSP Inc .24	8	9	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
17½	9¼	StdAllianc 1	5	3	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	½
6½	2¼	StdCont .11r	4	26	6⅝	6½	6½	
16⅝	11	StdCoosa .90	14	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
5⅞	2⅝	Std Metl .50t	9	13	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
13½	4⅝	StdMotA .42	10	45	13	12½	13	
6⅝	1⅛	StdPac Corp	6	13	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅜
20	7¾	StdProd 1.10	6	5	20⅛	20	20⅛+	¼
1½	⅜	StdProd wt		22	1	1	1 +	1-16
27⅝	10½	StdShrs .40r		15	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
10⅞	8	Stange .10	21	33	10	10	10 +	⅛
10½	5⅝	StanAv .20e		3	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
2¼	15-16	Stardust Inc		7	2⅛	2	2	
13⅛	8⅛	StarSup .48a	5	x4	13	13	13 +	¼
23⅞	9⅝	StarrtHo .30	8	x2	16	16	16 +	⅛
10⅛	3¼	Steelmt .23r	3	42	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
17¾	10¼	Stepn Ch .52	9	20	18⅛	17½	18 +	¼
2	⅜	Sterl Electr	10	184	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	11	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1¼	Stevcsknit	263	19	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
10	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	13	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	StrutW .05e	11	36	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅞	7-16	Summit Org	12	57	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
17¾	14¼	Sun Elec .48	11	4	16¾	16½	16⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3¼	Sunair .30e	7	16	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12	4⅞	SunshJr .20b	7	8	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
11½	6	SupFdSv .32	7	20	11½	11¼	11½	
3½	1⅝	Supercr .10e	5	36	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
8	1½	Suplndl .12b	13	17	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅛	Supronics		18	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2	15-16	Susquhana		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	Susquhan pf		2	8	8	8 —	⅛
⅞	⅛	SutrMtg wt		6	½	½	½	
20⅝	9⅝	SW Ind 1	5	2	20	20	20 +	⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Synaloy .10r	6	10	6¾	6½	6¾	
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	15	724	33⅞	32⅝	33⅝+	1
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	27	18	18	18 +	⅛
9½	15-16	System Eng		112	9⅛	8⅝	9 —	⅛

T

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18¼	9⅛	Tasty 1.08a	7	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
1⅛	½	Tech Sym		116	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper		13	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅜
3	¾	Techcl Tape	6	47	2½	2½	2½	
5⅛	1⅛	Techtrl .10e	8	55	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
7	2⅛	TeleCom Co	7	29	6½	6⅝	6⅞	
12¾	6½	Teleflex .22t	20	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
5¼	1	Tenna Corp		22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
9⅝	2⅛	TennFS .40e		15	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3	⅞	Tenney Eng	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	⅞	Tensor Cp		4	2½	2⅛	2½	
18⅛	5⅞	Teradyn Inc	125	76	17¾	17¼	17½+	⅛
16⅛	9	TerraC .60a	1	90	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
11⅛	2	TesoroPt wt		176	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
58¼	48	TXPL pf4.56		225	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝+	⅜
4⅝	2	Texstar .22t	10	2	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
17	7⅛	Textron wt		7	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	2	Thorof Mkt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	7¼	Thriftimt A		9	8	8	8	
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		22	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
11	3⅛	Tiffanyl .20	5	33	10⅝	9⅞	10½+	½
5⅛	2½	Timpte Ind	17	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅜
16⅝	4⅝	Tokheim .40	8	28	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅝
2⅝	½	Tolchin Inst		35	1½	1½	1½	
48½	40	TolEd pf4.25		z100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	⅜
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	2	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
12⅞	7½	Torin Cp .60	27	2	11	11	11 —	⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	9	13	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	⅝	Tracor Inc	9	114	9⅞	9	9⅞+	⅞
3⅝	1¼	Trans Lux		46	2⅞	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Treadw .23t		12	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
15¾	7⅛	TriStMtr .80	7	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
5½	3⅛	Trico Ind	6	10	4½	4½	4½	
3¼	2¼	Tubos Mex	5	10	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	
6⅛	1½	Tuftco .20e	13	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
13½	2⅝	Turbodyne	10	7	18	13	13 —	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	10	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	TwinFair In	14	19	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞+	⅛

U

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	1⅛	UIP Cp .12a	8	847	5¼	4¼	5¼+	1
6⅞	1¾	UNA .10a		56	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝+	¼
6⅞	1⅞	Unimax Grp		46	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
3⅛	1½	UnimaxG pf		7	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Un Invest	9	3	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	4⅝	UnAirPd .56	8	86	11¾	10⅞	11½+	½
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	35	83	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
15-16	5-16	UnBrand wt		34	1-16	⅜	⅜	
2½	⅞	U Dollar St		19	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods	17	49	2	1⅞	2	
2	7-16	UnNat Corp		16	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
⅜	1-16	Un Nat wt n		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅛	1¼	U Nat Cp pf			3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
7⅛	2¾	U Piece Dy		5	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
7½	3¼	UnRIT .52e	9	15	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
5-16	1-16	UnRlT wt		202	3-16	⅛	3-16	
14¾	3½	US Fltr .20	9	1035	11¾	10⅞	11½+	½
8⅛	2⅝	US LsgRl E		14	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
¾	¼	US LsgR wt		14	½	9-16	½	
5⅞	1½	USNat Rsrc	5	18	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
3¼	⅛	US Radium		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22	14⅝	US Redu .60	5	31	22	21¾	21¾+	¼
5⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
27⅝	7½	Unitek .20	16	2	24¾	24⅝	24¾—	½
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	7	12	14	13⅞	14	
3⅝	1⅞	Unlv Cig .05	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
2¼	⅝	Univ Contnr		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	UnlvRs .08e	8	22	6	6	6	
10⅛	3	UnlvRun .36	6	4	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
7¼	3⅛	UnvSav .44	6	6	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	9	46	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	¼
6½	2⅝	UV Ind wt		45	5⅝	5	5¼+	¼

V

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	4	VallesSt .62t	9	18	9	8⅞	9	
12⅞	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	54	12⅝	12	12	
5⅝	2¾	Valspar .24	11	4	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
2½	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		2	2½	2½	2½	
8¾	4⅝	VanDorn .36	10	30	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
11⅝	1⅛	Varo Inc	9	661	11⅞	10⅞	11¾+	1¼
11⅞	5¾	Veccolns .32	16	32	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Verit Ind	45	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
25⅛	5⅞	VermtA .40b	1	7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	½
5	1⅞	Vernitron	11	128	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
5⅛	1¼	Vesely Co	61	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2½	13-16	Viking Genl		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Vikoa Inc		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		13	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅝	5½	Voplex .68		3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
4⅛	1⅛	Vulcan Corp		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	4⅞	Vulc Inc .36	4	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
15⅛	9	Vulclnc pf 1		2	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛

W

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¾	2⅛	WabMg .10a	15	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknut .40	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅝	1¼	WadelEq .10	23	3	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
13	5	WagnrEl .48	11	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
4⅛	1½	Wainoco Oil	12	12	3	2 15-16	2 5-16	
18	13⅞	WalcoN .40b	6	2	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜+	¼
4	2	WallacS .20e	6	32	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	½
1½	⅜	WardFds wt		15	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Wards Co	17	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		202	4⅛	4½	4⅝+	⅛
31⅞	16⅞	WasPstB .50	12	12	30⅛	29½	29⅝—	⅜
16¼	11⅞	WRIT 1.30	11	2	16	16	16	
4½	2¼	Watsco .20	71	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Weiman Co		13	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	¼
9	5⅛	Weld Tu Am	3	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	10	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
11⅛	6½	WestlhP .40	8	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
11	3⅝	Westats Ptl	0	55	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
1⅝	⅜	Westby Fsh		51	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	3⅛	WslDcal .10	12	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	WstFinl .15e	6	81	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
1½	5-16	WstPac I wt		67	15-16	13-16	⅞+	1-16
9⅝	6½	Whippny .60	13	2	9	9	9 —	¼
6⅞	3¼	Whitaker .34	23	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅝	1½	Whitehal Cp	6	19	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
26	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	7	40	25⅞	25½	25½—	⅛
⅞	¼	Whittakr wt		39	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	8	28	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	¼
3⅛	1½	Willcx Gibb		31	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9⅛	5¼	Wmhous .30	8	59	9⅝	8⅞	9½+	⅜
4⅝	2½	WilsonBr .30	12	36	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14	5⅝	Winkimn .50	6	11	14	13⅝	14	
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB		40	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
5⅝	2⅝	Wood Ind		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅞	6	Worcest Ctl	6	132	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
9¼	5	Work Wr .60	22	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
1 3-16	11-16	Wright Har		57	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	
5½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	41	630	5⅞	4½	4⅞—	⅝
21¼	7½	WUI Inc .60	8	42	20½	20⅛	20¼	
5⅝	3⅛	WyleLab .24	10	108	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅜
11⅛	5	Wynnin .15e	10	140	11	10	10⅞+	⅞
4⅝	1⅛	Wyomlsing	28	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

X

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22⅞	12⅛	Xonics Inc	42	52	17¾	16⅞	17½+	⅜

Y

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .10e	10	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	

Z

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4½	ZeroMfg .28	5	6	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
8⅝	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		8	8⅛	8⅛	1⅝+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

New Issue
February 25, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Manila, Philippines

DM 100,000,000.-
8% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1976/1982

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 8% p. a., payable on March 1 of each year
Repayment: on March 1, 1982 at par
Listing: Frankfurt (Main) and Düsseldorf

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Asian International Acceptances & Capital Limited
Badische Bank — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg — Banque Rothschild
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank — Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Delbrück & Co.
Den norske Creditbank — DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank — Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Gefina International Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale – — Georg Hauck & Sohn
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft — Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. — Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie — McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Stanley International — The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited — Pictet International Limited — Privatbanken Aktieselskab
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Società Finanziaria Assicurativa RAS Group — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Trinkaus & Burkhardt
UBS-DB Corporation — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

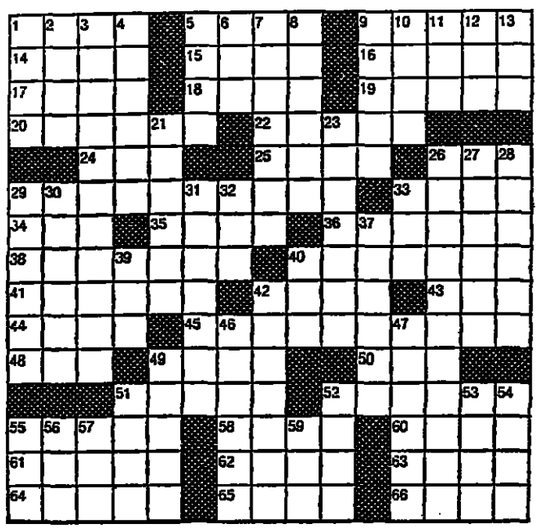
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 One or false
5 Lunch, e.g.
9 Snake
14 —— down (modify)
15 U. S. holly
16 Advantage
17 Baseball trio
18 Soaks
19 Military chest wear
20 Sitting ——
22 Different
24 Old car
25 Genuine
26 Flatfoot
29 Beguiling
33 —— Lisa
34 U. S. air org.
35 Turkish pound
36 Kind of dive
38 Wage
40 Prefix for cute
41 Musical workers
42 Max of boxing
43 Carplike fish
44 Locale
45 Lots and lots
48 Induced
49 Bills
50 Cistern
51 Right or acute
52 Built a certain home
55 Red and diploma
58 Presidential action
60 Golfer's target
61 Carrot's relative
62 Repeat
63 Kind of horse
64 Storehouse
65 Now's partner
66 Slave of yore

DOWN

1 Sojourn
2 —— de force
3 Considered
4 Annoy
5 Contrary girl
6 Compass point
7 Oregon city
8 —— to reason
9 Desert plyer
10 Above's partner
11 Kind of blood
12 Estuary
13 "It's —— in the game"
21 Worker
23 Bargains pettily
26 Building-trade figures
27 Product of a bases-empty homer
28 Caricature
29 Set up
30 Character
31 Chinese herb
32 Bean of India
33 O. T. book: Abbr.
37 Oxygen bacterium
39 Green or jacket
40 Thing to lend
42 Beg
46 "National ——"
47 Golf club
49 Assault
51 ——ran
52 Highest point
53 Biblical judge
54 Sand hill, in England
55 Cap or house
56 Chemical ending
57 Back talk
59 Article



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Clear	MADRID	14	57	Clear
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Overcast	MILAN	13	55	Clear
ANKARA	— 3	27	Clear	MONTREAL	0	32	Cloudy
ATHENS	7	45	Cloudy	MOSCOW	— 4	25	Clear
BEIRUT	11	52	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	36	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Cloudy	NEW YORK	4	39	Clear
BERLIN	0	32	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Clear
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	OSLO	2	36	Fog
BUCHAREST	— 1	30	Clear	PARIS	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	0	32	Fog	PRAGUE	— 2	28	Overcast
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear	ROME	14	57	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Rain	SOFIA	— 1	30	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Clear	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEL AVIV	12	54	Storm
FLORENCE	15	59	Clear	TUNIS	14	57	Showers
FRANKFURT	0	32	Fog	VIENNA	— 1	30	Overcast
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy	WARSAW	— 2	28	Cloudy
HELSINKI	— 4	25	Snow	WASHINGTON	11	52	Clear
ISTANBUL	1	34	Snow	ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear				
LISBON	16	61	Clear				
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 24, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregular;

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.27
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.33
Austral. Select Fd	$0.27 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF795.50
— (d) Conbar	SF751
— (d) Grobar	SF388
— (d) Stockbar	SF858
(w) Bowninvest	$13.77
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.74
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$5.24
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.28
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.77
— (w) Capital Itails S.A	$8.76
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,111
(d) Caribico Open-End	$130.85
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.34
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$773.06
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$8.18
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.41
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.01
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF998
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF70.00
— (d) Energievalor	SF53.50
— (d) Ussec	SF675.00
— (d) Europavalor	SF131.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A	$4.45
(w) D.G.G.	$41.12
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.25
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.88
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd	$12.06
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,078
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM76.60
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets	$16.06
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$51.21
— (w) Fidelity Equitacs	$6.30
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.02
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$36.50
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.81
(d) Fiducem	BF963
(w) First Interna'l Fd	$123.64
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.69
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.77
(d) First Securities Lux Fd	$35.36
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$55.63
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.19
(w) Foncelex Issue Fr	SF1,842
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF31.43
(d) Fonditalia	$10.70
(d) Fund of Nations	$6.35
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div)	$0.69
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.03
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.22
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	526.62
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$6.44
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l	$8.26
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$6.227
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobot	$27.15
(d) Icofund	$9.99
(d) Interfix	SF307.55
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.56
(w) Intermarket Fund	$106.02
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.61
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.97
(r) Invest Atlantique	$36 65
(d) Italamerica S A. Fund	$5.90
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.68
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.12
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.35
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.05
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Easo. Trust	$54.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.52
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$17.07
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,624
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.02
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$12.67
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$27.06
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&E1 Multi-way Fd.	SF416
—+(w) L&BT Income Fund	SF355.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.52
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.87
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.43
(w) N.A.M.F	$57.95
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.94
(w) Nor. Amer Liv. Fund	$6.33
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.19
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.85
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.23
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,050
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,050
(d) Rentinvest	LF880
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.70
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.57
(w) Samura, Portfolio	SF56.05
Share Realty N.V	$15.02
Share International N.V	$4.52
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.89
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.32
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.70
— (d) LT.F Fund N.V	$7.41
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF1,553.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF894
(d) Soros Fund	$207.29
(w) Star Fund	$4.67
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF431.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF68.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF282.25
— (d) Swissvalor Nes Ser	SF211.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF79.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF98.04
(w) Talent Global Fund	$5.61
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$34.98
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$34.54
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.70
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF36.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF91.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF123.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF91
— (d) Globinvest	SF65.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF74.50
— (d) Rouretac-Invest	SF318.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF191.00
— (d) Sima Swiss. Str. Est	SF175
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikonds	DM16.49
— (d) Eurofonds	DM23.55
— (d) Unifunds	DM21.10
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.80
— (d) Unispecial I	DM61.90
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.12
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$12.87
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.17
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,366.77
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,553.21
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$417.72
(w) Worldwide Securities	$47.27
(w) Worldwide Special	$4,035.76

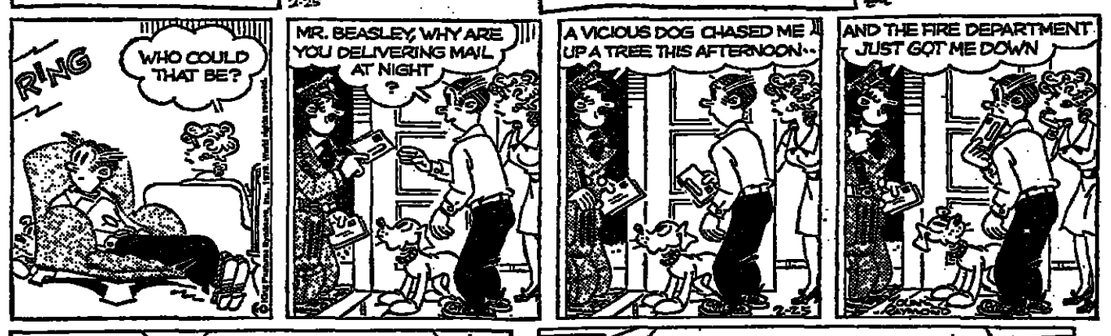
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.

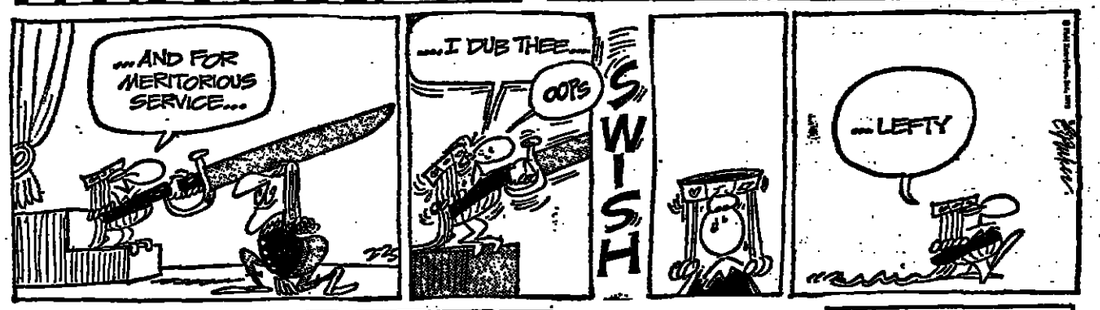
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

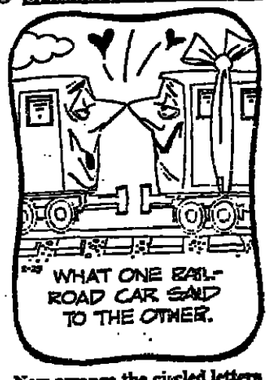
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEDEH

SEREH

KLINTE

CHUGAT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

GET

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRUSH LILAC JOCUND GENTLE

Answers: When a knife grinder's business is best—WHEN THINGS ARE C[illegible]L

BOOKS

A SOLDIER REPORTS

By Gen. William C. Westmoreland. Doubleday. 44 Illustrated. $12.95.

A VERY HUMAN PRESIDENT

By Jack Valenti. W. W. Norton. 402 pp. Illustrated.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

MANY of the same characters, places and fantasies recur in Gen. Westmoreland's autobiography and Jack Valenti's memoir of President Lyndon B. Johnson. Both principals got stuck in the Big Muddy, neither quite knew what went wrong to the very end of their public careers, and their stories add small and self-revealing footnotes to the history of the Vietnam war and its political and military rationale.

At a terrible time of war at home, President Johnson, a man so close to the people in most respects, did not comprehend the changes going on in the "hearts and minds" of his country. He was trying to win in the wrong part of the world. Westmoreland, a standard-brand military officer, devoted and professionally respected, appears utterly removed from an understanding of the institutions—including the role of the press—that make America work even in its dark moments. Reading "A Soldier Reports," you get the impression that Westmoreland honestly believes the United States is out of uniform.

Neither President Johnson nor Gen. Westmoreland could break the bonds of their closest advisers in the White House and in the Pentagon. For example, McGeorge Bundy, the President's national security adviser, appears as an important person in both books. "Like numbers of civilians in positions of some governmental authority, once he smelled a little gunpowder he developed a field marshal psychosis." Bundy had a vital say in the policy of bombing North Vietnam; Westmoreland recounts that Bundy chose a more delicate phrase for it—"sustained reprisal."

Jack Valenti's view of Bundy is—like most of his fawning opinions of those who worked for John F. Kennedy and Johnson—described in Texas seven-league-boots language. "In him are exhibited all the genetic codes that design the New England Brahmin. President Johnson was attracted to him mainly, I believe, because Bundy represented to him the embodiment of the New England artisan, Yale-educated, Harvard-trained, with a tough intellect and that casual, almost negligent, confidence that seems to be part of the bloodline." Valenti is especially proud of the fact that, surprisingly, "he (Bundy) never patronized me."

To the very end of his book, Westmoreland looks upon the war in Southeast Asia as a military rather than political war. He had risen as a West Pointer to a command in World War II. Yet nowhere does he comprehend the differences between the aims and attitudes toward t States of the people in and Pleiku. His "alterego" for victory detail book involved purely moves—hundreds of tho more men "to sever th Minh Trail and lau phibious and airmobile against North Vietname Westmoreland's fantasyl mation of the Viet places the blame on th ers, the politicians, and so forth. "Despite failure of the South Vie he writes, "the record American military se never having lost a wa intact."

Valenti's most telling is his straight account meeting about the o Vietnam. All the majo were present to discu tion: Defense Secretar S. McNamara, laden wi Secretary of State De gently hawking for de involvement, the chief carrying bigger service lists—and only George opposition.

"But George, wou these countries say th Sam was a paper tiger we lose credibility brev word of three presider did as you have propos

The under secretary of the President, "No, sir. blow would be that the power on earth is defeat a handful of gue

Valenti's "A Very President" does provide timate glimpses betv sycophantic lines, anc propriately concludes th son will be remembere solid record—in the Ralph Ellison—"as the American president for and for the Negroes."

Herbert Mitgang is staff of The New York

Best Sell

The New York Tim

This list is based on r more than 250 bookstores munities throughout the Un Weeks are not necessarily

FICTION

This week

1 Curtain, by Agatha Christ
2 The Choirboys, by Jose Wambaugh
3 Ragtime, by E.L. Doctor
4 The Greek Treasure, Irving Stone
5 Saving the Queen, by W. liam F. Buckley Jr.
6 In the Beginning, Chaim Potok
7 Humboldt's Gift, by Sa Bellow
8 Nightwork, by Irwin Sha
9 The Eagle Has Landed, Jack Higgins
10 Shogun, by James Clav

GENERAL

1 Bring on the Emp Horses, by David Nive
2 The Relaxation Respon by Herbert Benson, M with Miriam Klipper
3 Winning Through Intim dation, by Robert J. Ri ger
4 Angela, by Billy Graha
5 Sylvia Porter's Mone Book, by Sylvia Porte
6 Doris Day: Her Own Sto by A.E. Hotchner
7 My Life, by Golda Me
8 Power, by Michael Korc
9 Memoirs, by Tenne Williams
10 The New Yorker Albo of Drawings, 1925-1975

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	O	M	P		A	D	E	L	E		C	A	R	E
O	W	A	R		J	A	D	E	D		A	R	A	G
P	E	J	O	R	A	T	I	V	E		N	A	Z	I
E	D	O		E	X	A	C	E	R	B	A	T	E	S
		R	A	N		T	E	L	L	S				
M	A	D	N	E	S	S		E	A	T	S	U	P	
A	M	O	Y		H	O	L	D		Z	A	I	R	E
D	I	M		R	E	F	E	R	E	E		G	I	S
A	N	O	S	E		T	E	A	L		W	H	A	T
M	O	I	S	O	U	E		B	Y	P	A	T	H	S
			U	P	S	E	T			U	N	S		
P	E	D	E	S	T	R	I	A	N	S		E	K	E
A	R	E	A		H	O	R	E	S	C	E	N	T	
L	E	E	K		F	O	E	N	S		E	R	I	C
E	S	P	Y		R	E	S	E	T		E	S	T	H

BRIDGE — By Alan T

There are some situations in which the declarer needs to know the ability of an opponent. Is he capable of making an expert play? It is not unknown for a top-ranked player, facing a defender he has never seen before, to study the convention card in the hope of recognizing a name or of making a judgment from the conventions being used.

This is more likely to happen in the United States, where players travel vast distances to compete in national championships, than in a European country. In France, for example, all the top players know one another, a fact that enabled South to solve the psychological problem on the diagramed deal, where North (Michel Lebel of France) arrived at the slightly optimistic contract of six spades as shown.

After a Stayman sequence, a one-bid of four diamonds accepted spades as the trump suit. South then indicated a desire to play slam if his partner could provide some heart control, and North accepted the invitation. The slam is a shaky proposition, since the trumps must split 3-2 and there are other problems.

Jean-Marc Roudinesco, sitting West, produced a brilliant lead: the heart five. The North-South bidding indicated that South was concerned about heart weakness and North held a high honor in the suit.

The underlead of the ace, a most unusual move, was made in the hope that East held the queen and South the jack, so that declarer would be forced to guess at the first trick.

Against an ordinary defender, Lebel would have discounted the possibility of an ace and played low from But he knew that E was quite capable of t lead, and might hesita from the queen, a cl could help the declarer as the cards lie *after from dummy.*

It pays to assume t opponents are not g presents, so Lebel pu king in dummy and wa but not very surprised won. There was still s to do, and he chose th route to 12 tricks by f ing a heart and then heart in dummy befor trumps. He made fi tricks in his hand, one l and six tricks in the

NORTH (D)
♠ K65
♡ K4
◇ AKQ3
♣ 10872

WEST
♠ 74
♡ A1065
◇ J875
♣ Q64

SOUTH
♠ AQ982
♡ J973
◇ 10
♣ AKJ

Neither side was able. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ◇	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart f

مؤتا من الأصل

Cite Reserve Clause Differences

aseball Owners Delay Spring Training

By Murray Chass

...ER REPORT
...MAY PRE...

...W YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—...mmittee of baseball club ...s decided yesterday to delay ...tart of spring training in...tely and expressed a willing...o forgo the season if neces...

...league presidents, Lee Mac... of the American, and ...es (Chub) Feeney of the Na... said the differences be... the owners' Players Rela... Committee and the Players' ...ation over the reserve clause ...too great for the clubs to ...d with the opening of ... as scheduled.

...ever, one club owner, Bill ... of the Chicago White Sox, ... the action a mistake and ... t was "a violation of our ...ual (club) rights." He said ...s looking for a way to have ...an open camp on March 1, ...ficial starting date of spring ...g.

...vin Miller, the players' ne..., labeled the committee's ...n "as destructive and ...productive an action as ...e can imagine."

Players Relations Com... made up of the two presi... and six owners, took the ... after reviewing the latest ...al on the reserve system ...ted by the Players' Asso...

...feel the best, quickest and ...way to get an agreement ...negotiate full speed ahead ...get the thing over and ...us and then play base... MacPhail said. "The idea ...ing baseball and negotiat... having it drag on is not ...de."

...d if they would be willing ...ardize the season, MacPhail ... "If we have to. We'll go ...as it takes to get a satis... agreement."

...it now," Feeney added, ...not close."

...w Agreement Overdue

...presidents, however, later ...d their no-agreement, no... and to say that they would ...r opening camps if "suf... progress" were made to... n agreement.

...committee took the action ...bly because the owners ... the players would strike, ...y did in 1972, if they ap...ed the season without a ...asic agreement. The old ...ent expired last Dec. 31.

...wever, it was more likely ...e owners made the move ...bargaining ploy aimed at ... the players restless to ...pring training so that they ...prevail upon Miller to ...o something less than they ...insist upon now.

...owners again are misjudg...e players," Miller said by ...ne from Houston, where he ...et with players today to report on the state of negotiations. "They think the players are weak-kneed and they will find out again that they are not. The owners may be setting a precedent for being the first industry not threatened by an action of its employees to shut down."

Unlike 1972, the players have no real reason to strike because they have a federal court decision saying they can become free agents after playing for one season without a signed contract. The ruling has been appealed, but if it is upheld, as expected, the players will have all the freedom necessary.

Veeck, by telephone from Chicago, contended that the Players Relations Committee was abridging the White Sox's rights by telling them they could not start spring training March 1.

"It's no different than if they told us what color to paint the outside of our ballpark," said Veeck, who previously had instructed his players to report to their Sarasota, Fla., camp next Monday.

His Own Way

"If we continue on our own course," the team's new owner added, "they (the players) could take punitive action. I'm looking for a way to avoid punitive action. Lee called me and told me not to paint myself into a corner from which I can't get out. But this isn't the way to achieve what we want, which is a livable solution."

MacPhail said directives had gone to all the clubs advising them what they could not do, such as hold a spring training camp in their parks or provide players with equipment, supervision or financial assistance for players to train elsewhere.

"We can't prevent a player from working out on his own in a city park," the president said.

Some players had started workouts at their teams' camps and some of the Los Angeles Dodgers had been working out at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles. However, all such training has to cease.

While March 1 is the official starting date, pitchers and catchers generally report about a week earlier. Although no written rule covers the situation, it has been understood through the years that players must have at least 10 days of training before the exhibition schedule begins. The first exhibition games this year were scheduled for March 10.

MacPhail said it was conceivable that because so many players already are in Florida on their own, camps could open the same day or the day after an agreement was reached.

The season is scheduled to begin April 8, and MacPhail was asked how long it would take for teams to get ready for that opening day.

"You could open the exhibition schedule in 10 days," he said, "so theoretically you could open the season in 10 days. However, I'm not recommending that."

Then the question was raised about players' salaries. The Players' Association contends that players must begin receiving their salaries April 15 even if the owners have refused to start the season.

"Our position is they wouldn't be entitled to pay," said John Gaherin, the owners' chief negotiator. "They're involved in a labor dispute as part of a bargaining unit and the collective dispute would override individual rights."



Associated Press.

TIME RUNS OUT—Philadelphia Phillies Tom Hutton, left, Ron Schueler, center, and Terry Harmon running in the outfield at team's training base in Clearwater, Fla.

Buckner Paces Top Team

Indiana Backcourt Star Selects the Right Sport

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Although his Indiana teammates have hardly noticed, a midseason slump by Quinn Buckner led some critics to say that the Hoosiers' backcourt ace should've stayed with football.

Buckner avenged those criticisms last night by scoring a season-high 24 points in leading the undefeated No. 1-rated college basketball squad to its 24th victory, a 101-61 rout of Iowa.

Buckner, who gave up football to concentrate fulltime on his basketball skills, scored 18 points in the first half as the Hoosiers built a 31-point lead before coasting home to their 54th consecutive regular-season triumph.

"Buckner did a tremendous job," said Indiana coach Bobby Knight. "Especially by keeping himself out of foul trouble. He can contribute a lot to this team without scoring a lot."

Iowa coach Lute Olson agreed: "Buckner hadn't been hitting for them, but here he was bombing all his shots. We were going to give him the shot... I didn't know who else to give it to."

Kent Benson had 15 points for Indiana, which played its most aggressive game in recent weeks, while Scott May and Bobby Wilkerson added 14 apiece. Iowa, 18-7, was led by Scott Thompson with 22.

In other games involving nationally rated teams, 11th-ranked Michigan, Indiana's closest rival in the Big 10, downed Illinois, 90-75, while No. 12 Tennessee beat LSU, 80-71. No. 14 St. John's defeated Holy Cross, 71-60, and No. 19 Cincinnati stopped West Virginia, 66-56.

Michigan coach John Orr sat home with the flu, but his Wolverines did all right without him, downing Illinois behind 24 points from John Robinson and 20 by Steve Grote. The Wolverines, who clinched a tie for second place in the Big 10 with Iowa's loss, devastated the Illini with a full-court press that accounted for a 17-1 lead in the first 3 minutes 30 seconds of play.

Tennessee held onto second place behind Alabama in the Southeastern Conference by whipping Louisiana State as New York imports Bernard King and Ernie Grunfeld combined for 50 points. Grunfeld had 26 points and King 24, while Mike Jackson added 21 to spark the Vols to their 19th victory against four losses.

St. John's, led by 17 points from senior guard Frank Alagia, overcame a five-point half-time deficit for its 18th straight home victory. The Redmen, 21-3, reeled off an 18-10 spurt at the beginning of the second half to deal the Crusaders their ninth loss against 18 victories. Cecil Relford had 16 points for St. John's while Beaver Smith contributed 14.

Pat Cummings scored 21 points and Mike Jones added 12 as Cincinnati upped its record to 20-4 by taking advantage of West Virginia's poor—32 per cent—first-half shooting.

College Basketball

East

Brandeis 92, Babson 91.
Grove City 80, Bethany 71.
NY Tech 86, Kings Point 60.
Pittsburgh 76, Indiana (Pa.) 61.
Queens 78, Medgar Evers 66.
St. John's 71, Holy Cross 60.
St. Bonaventure 79, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 71.

South

Austin Peay 98, Tenn. Tech 69.
Catholic U. 81, Mt. St. Mary's 68.
E. Carolina 75, W. Carolina 62.
Georgia 70, Mississippi 68
Kentucky 93, Auburn 82.
Kentucky St. 117, Knoxville 82.
Middle Tenn. 93, Morehead St. 87.
Murray St. 79, E. Tennessee 73.
North Texas 90, Samford 82.
So. Carolina 68, Georgia Tech 58.
Tennessee 80, LSU 71.
Tulane 82, New Orleans 81.
Vanderbilt 71, Florida 67.
W. Kentucky 89, E. Kentucky 77.
Youngstown 85, No. Kentucky 76.

Midwest

Cincinnati 66, West Va. 56.
Indiana 101, Iowa 61.
Loyola (Ill.) 85, Ind. St.-Th. 71.
Minnesota 89, Ohio St. 73.
Michigan St. 89, Purdue 76.
Michigan 90, Illinois 75.
St. Louis 86, Illinois St. 71.
Toledo 94, Howard 69.

Southwest

Angelo St. 59, SW Texas 57.
Howard Payne 72, E. Texas St. 68.
Midwestern 79, McMurry 64.
West Texas St. 69, Wichita St. 62.

West

Air Force 91, Western St. 47.
Colorado Mines 88, Regis 67.

Players Often Go to Bat With Words During the Off-Season

By Philip Revzin

BROOKLYN, Ohio (AP-DJ).—It's baseball's off-season, but Joe Lis of the Cleveland Indians is at bat.

"I used to play ball in Philadelphia, where they once booed the Easter Bunny," he tells 40 chuckling members of the local Kiwanis chapter assembled in a banquet hall in this Cleveland suburb. "But I've never been booed here in Cleveland. I've been laughed at a lot, but I've never been booed."

As his audience's laughter subsides, Mr. Lis forges on: "Last year I played for a while in Oklahoma City (in the minor leagues). This crowd would be a sellout crowd in Oklahoma City. We never got 40 people there."

For 29-year-old Joe Lis and dozens of other baseball players, ex-baseball players and managers, the laughter and applause of groups like the Brooklyn Kiwanians is as musical as the cheers from the stands after a home run. During the long winter doldrums when thoughts of double plays and stolen bases lie buried under snowdrifts or are crowded out of mind by long touchdown passes, the name of the game is keeping baseball's name alive.

Hence the banquet circuit.

From the last out of the World Series in October to the first pitch on opening day in April, through plate after plate of rubbery chicken and leathery roast beef, baseball's off-season cheerleaders relive their triumphs and failures and recount tales of great players of the past.

"The idea is to remind people that baseball will be around in the spring," said Rich Rollins in a Wall Street Journal story. Rollins is a former third baseman who is group-ticket sales director for the Indians. "When the kids and their parents see a player like Joe Lis, they might be more inclined to come out to the park next spring to see him play. It's like they have a friend on the field, someone they've met."

All of the major league baseball teams encourage such public-relations efforts by their players. The New York Yankees get more than 35 requests a month for speakers during the winter and offer the engagements to players who live near the city where a banquet is to be held. The players and the banquet sponsors then agree on a fee, usually about $200 an appearance, according to a Yankee spokesman. Other teams, like the Pittsburgh Pirates, run a speakers' bureau that provides players free to charitable and service organizations. The team pays the players $100 for each such appearance. Other teams hire players as salaried ticket salesmen, who then handle as many of the speaking engagements as they can, usually at no fee to the sponsoring group.

For the players, the banquet circuit is a chance to make potential business contacts, hone their performing skills for a possible future in broadcasting, and in some cases pick up a tidy chunk of cash to supplement their baseball salaries. The Yankee spokesman says players can add $3,000 or $4,000 to their normal incomes during the winter. "For a non-star player, who's maybe only making $15,000, that's a lot of money," he adds.

Indeed, former non-star Joe Garagiola, an oldtimer on the banquet circuit, parlayed his experiences into a lucrative career in sports broadcasting, television commercials and other ventures. "I've done banquets before 2,000 people in New Hampshire and 16 people in Nokomis, Ill.," he says. "It's a whole new life. For me it was a training ground, like vaudeville used to be for comedians, a place to flop, to tell jokes that fell dead. There's nothing that I've seen happen in television that I hadn't already seen on the banquet circuit."

Many of the game's biggest stars, like player-manager Frank Robinson of the Indians or Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati Reds, confine their off-season appearances to the more lucrative engagements, such as big-city sportswriters' galas, that can earn them $1,000 or more in a single evening. Others "purposely price themselves out of the market, because they don't particularly like to speak, and they don't want people to bother them in the winter," says one major league team official.

Improvisation

While most appearances are cut-and-dried, now and then they yield the unexpected. "Once I was at a dinner that featured a good deal of imbibing, and I wasn't introduced to speak until 12:30 a.m.," Garagiola recalls. "My entire speech was, 'It's 12:30, I think we should all go home and go to bed.' "

Like Garagiola, Joe Lis is hardly a superstar ballplayer. (Garagiola once said of Lis: "Joe Lis is so slow that when he runs to first base you don't clock him with a stopwatch, you clock him with a calendar. His speed is like mine was—deceptive. He's really going a lot slower than you think he is.") Even though the husky first baseman-outfielder rarely played for the Indians last year, his gift manner at the podium makes him a sought-after speaker.

Lis began a typical round of banquets recently at the regular weekly noon meeting of the Brooklyn Kiwanis. Arriving a bit early, the ballplayer mingles with the crowd of middle-aged businessmen, who seem to enjoy a celebrity.

At the podium, following a vigorous rendition of "America the Beautiful" by banjoist Skipper Leiblein and a lunch of veal, potatoes and vegetables, Mr. Lis gets up to do his stuff. "The food looked pretty good," he says, "but I try not to eat lunch. I like to say I have to watch my playing weight, but I never play, so I don't know what my playing weight is."

(Garagiola recalls that after a particularly punishing string of banquets, during which he spoke twice a day for two weeks, "I hated to even hear the word chicken, much less eat it. And some of the chicken you swear you've seen on the pitcher's mound as a rosin bag.")

Lis's talks vary little from banquet to banquet. They contain a few jokes, a low-keyed pitch to get people out to the ballpark and some specific references to the group he's addressing. At an American Legion function, for example, he mentions his own experiences with American Legion baseball; at a Kiwanis meeting he praises the community involvement of service clubs.

He is a definite crowd-pleaser. "When I was a kid I wanted to be one of two things: a cowboy or a baseball player," he tells the Kiwanians. "But the horse in our second-floor apartment gave my mother problems, so I became a ballplayer." The talk is well received, and after signing a few autographs and passing out season-ticket order forms, Lis departs.

He repeats the routine two days later at a luncheon meeting of retired employees of Cleveland Trust Co., a group whose average age is well past 65. "They were pretty attentive," Lis says later, "except I think a few of them over in the corner were dozing off. They must have needed an afternoon nap or something."

A couple of days later Lis is preaching the baseball gospel again, this time before 1,000 American Legionaires in Columbus, including the Ohio American Legion championship baseball team. He keeps the audience chuckling with lines like, "I never talk about my ability because I don't have any." Or: "Sometimes I'm the designated hitter, but I'm always the designated loud-mouth."

After his 30-minute speech, Mr. Lis spends an hour outside the meeting hall with the Legion ballplayers, answering questions, giving batting and fielding tips and stressing to the youngsters the dedication needed to become a major leaguer. "I may not be the best player, but I'm one of only 600 people in the big leagues, the best in the world at what we do," he tells the rapt audience.

So it goes, at banquet after banquet in Cleveland, Akron, Ashtabula, Youngstown and beyond. The steady diet of sameness doesn't bother Lis, a four-year major leaguer. "I seem to be able to handle myself speaking pretty well," he says, "and the people seem to like it, so that's the main thing." His goodwill efforts may be paying off even more directly, team officials say. "I bet we'll sell about 500 more tickets to American Legion people this year because of Joe's talk," one says.



UPI.

Johnny Bench of Cincinnati performing an off-season function costumed as a king in New Orleans Mardi Gras parade.

Golf Resumes at 40 for Chi Chi Rodriguez

By Dave Anderson

PALMER, Puerto Rico, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Darkness had settled over the new Hyatt Rio Mar Golf and Tennis Resort where Juan (Chi Chi) Rodriguez is the touring optimist.

"I've found it," Chi Chi was saying triumphantly as if he discovered oil under the pro shop. "I was ready to quit, but I'm ready to win again."

Golf isn't really a game, it's a search—a search for the cure in the swing or the stance or psyche that makes a winner out of an also-ran. Chi Chi has searched better than most. Now 40, he is the 29th leading all-time money winner on the tour with more than $650,000, not bad for a tiny Puerto Rican who started out hitting tin cans with the limb of a guava tree.

Chi Chi Rodriguez might be the best golfer, pound for pound, in captivity. Golfers always talk about eventually being able to shoot their age for 18 holes. Chi Chi Rodriguez might be the first to shoot his weight for 36 holes. His 5-foot seven-inch copper-wire frame has filled out to about 138 pounds. He'll rejoin the tour this week at the Tournament Players Championship at the Inverrary Golf Club in Lauderhill, Fla., after two weeks of searching for the cure here at the oceanside resort where he is the golf director.

"In my speech when we opened last October," he was saying now, "I told the people I didn't know Arnold Palmer was Spanish."

Remembers Advice

The nearby town of Palmer is about 30 miles west of San Juan, near the El Yunque rain forest in the Luquillo mountains.

"After the Bob Hope tournament," he continued, "I was playing so bad I was ready to quit, but last week I remembered what Byron Nelson told me five years ago. I asked him, 'Byron, give me a lesson' and he told me I was teeing the ball too high. I was using too long a tee. I ignored his advice. I was playing pretty well then and I liked to tee the ball high with a long tee, a two-and-a-half inch tee. But last week I changed to a one-and-a-half inch tee. Now instead of swinging low to sweep the ball off the high tee, I am more upright, I am getting a full shoulder turn. I'm in the fairway with every drive. I've found it. I am ready to win again. Maybe not the TPC, but next week at Rio Pinar in Orlando for the Florida Citrus Open, there are small greens. I like small greens." He was sipping a beer and talking golf with his Hawaiian wife, Iwalani, and some friends in the living room of his villa.

"I like small caddies, too. When they pace off the yardage, their step is the same as mine. I'm trying a new caddy this week, Little Griff. He has small steps like me."

The conversation turned to other caddies. Somebody mentioned Lee Lynch, who has been a caddy on the tour for nearly 40 years.

"Lee Lynch won the Texas Open for me at Pecan Valley in San Antonio in 1967," Chi Chi said. "The last round, I was leading the tournament but I drive behind a tree with nowhere to go but chip out onto the fairway and make a bogey. But he wouldn't let me.

"'You've got a shot,' he said. 'Through that hole in the leaves. Hit the 3-wood.'

"'I better chip it out and take five,' I said. 'I'll never hit it through that hole.'

"'Hit the 3-wood,' he said, 'or I'm walking off and you can carry your bag in.'

"I hit the 3-wood," Chi Chi was saying, "and it never touched a leaf. It landed on the green and I made birdie. Then the 17th hole, I pulled my drive again and there was an out of bounds on the right side of the green. I wanted to play safe again but Lee stared at me.

"'Hook it into the green,' he said.

"'But if it doesn't hook, it's out.'

"'It won't go out of bounds,' he said. 'There are 1,000 Mexicans on that side of the green, they won't let it go out of bounds.'

"I hooked it onto the green for par."

Filled With Memories

Chi Chi took another sip of his beer and laughed at the memory of that tournament.

"It's a 425-yard hole with a lake about 320 yards out. I was ready to lay up with a 2-iron.

"'Don't you dare,' Lee told me. 'You're so pumped up, you'll drive over that lake easy.'

"'Lee, that lake is 320 yards, I'm not that pumped up.'

"'Hit the driver,' he told me, 'or I'm leaving you.'

"I hit the driver and I not only carried the lake, I almost drove the green. I drove nearly 400 yards. I had a little flip wedge to the green but as soon as I hit the drive, Lee yelled, 'We won the tournament.' Lee was like that. He'd say, 'We shot 67 today' or if I played bad, he'd tell people with a sneer, 'He shot 76.'

"Another time I drove it into where the fairway was soggy but to declare casual water, the water has to come up to your shoes when you take your stance. I told him, 'Lee I'm not heavy enough to make the water come up, we better get a ruling.' We got Jack Tuthill of the PGA, he's about 250 pounds, but when we saw him coming, Lee said, 'He'll make the water come up.' Sure enough, when Jack stood there, the water came up to his shoes and I got a free drop."

Chi Chi Rodriguez laughed and displayed one of the one-and-a-half-inch tees that he's using now.

"I've found it," he said. "You'll be reading about me."

He looked around at two refugees from the All-Coopman heavyweight title fight.

"Better yet," he said, "you'll be writing about me."

College Poll

The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college basketball teams with first-place votes and records of games played through Sat., Feb. 21, in parentheses.

1	Indiana	(37)	(23-0)	486
2	Marquette	(3)	(22-1)	361
3	North Carolina	(1)	(22-2)	315
4	Rutgers		(23-0)	259
5	Nevada-Las-Vegas		(26-1)	187
6	Notre Dame		(20-4)	109
7	UCLA		(20-4)	104
8	Maryland		(19-5)	95
9	Washington		(21-3)	93
10	Alabama		(19-3)	86
11	Michigan		(18-5)	82
12	Tennessee		(18-4)	44
13	Missouri		(22-3)	37
14	St. John's (NY)		(20-3)	23
15	Louisville		(18-5)	15
16	Texas A & M		(20-5	13
17	Florida St.		(18-5)	12
18	North Car. St.		(18-5)	11
19	Cincinnati		(19-4)	7
20	Arizona		(19-5)	6

NHL Result

Monday's Game

Toronto 7, Atlanta 1 (Settler 2, Thompson 2, Weir, McDonald; Kea).

Italian Soccer Has Hard Work Ahead

By Brian Glanville

...DON, Feb. 24 (IHT).—The ...erman B team plays the ...lian national team in Es...borrow and Enzo Bearzot, ...alian manager, must be ... his players will exert ...lves. The last time they ...away from home, in Nice ...nth, they lost, 1-0, to the ...League team and were ...d by their own press. Bear... on one of his periodic ...o London (Italy plays En... the World Cup) that he ...d his players to go out ...joy themselves; it was a ...istake. Enjoyment and ...ness don't, he observed ..., marry, in Italian soccer ...y.

...n critics accused their ... of being pampered, self...nt and overpaid, unwilling ...t themselves in an inter...l shirt which once used ...n something. They also ... against the overconserva...eer of the championship, ...h so few clubs and players ...braced modern methods, ...ing to play the old massed ...zio defense, with a static ...r operating behind the ...ur.

...ot's other laments were ...e was under disingenuous ...s to bring back veteran ..., who had had their day, ...at there was a great unfill... between these men and ...w, relatively raw, genera... Italian players.

...ssen, the hope of that gen... the pleasant, talented ...rlo Antognoni of Floren... expected to play, and he ...be joined in midfield by ...o Sala, who has returned ...best form in a wonderful ... for Torino. The only con... for Bearzot is that England, whom Italy will meet next May in the United States before they play next November in Italy for the World Cup, seems to be in little better straits.

Bearzot, an impulsive man, with something of the aspect of a faithful St. Bernard, is in my opinion a shrewder tactician than the England incumbent, Don Revie, even though, unlike Revie, he has never managed a league club. The lack of effective players is clearly worrying him greatly even if one potential problem was somewhat cruelly solved when Gigi Riva badly pulled groin muscles while playing for Cagliari against Milan.

Although that famous goal scorer was a dreadful flop in the last World Cup, he still has a talismanic allure in Italy, and there are still many who would like to see him back in the international team, which is certainly badly in need of striking forwards.

I hear that Yugoslavia is increasingly hopeful that it will get both Josip Katalinski (Nice) and Dragan Dzajic (Bastia) released from their French League matches to play against Wales in Belgrade on April 24. They will certainly need them, though I don't think one should place too much emphasis on the recent, unimpressive tour made in England by Red Star Belgrade.

Red Star, outplayed by Queens Park Rangers, and beaten by Second Division Southampton, was only just emerging from its winter break and was anything but match fit. The most significant aspect of its tour may well have been that two of its 1974 World Cup men, Bogicevic and Acimovic, were playing. Both are now out of the army and thus available to the national team.

Acimovic at his best is an inside-forward of splendid creative skills who works particularly well with Dragan Dzajic, for long his wing partner at Red Star. The tall, left-sided Bogicevic, rather a disappointment in the World Cup, is a midfield or back four player of tremendous drive and enterprise, though in London his chief desire seemed to be to sell an infinity of somewhat whimsical "dummies." Most of them worked, but by the time April comes round, I imagine Bogicevic will be making a more substantial and energetic contribution than that.

NBA Scoring

	G	Pts	FT	Pts	Avg
Meadoo, Buffalo	54	655	380	1700	31.5
Abdul-Jabbar, LA	60	660	346	1666	27.8
Archibald, KC	54	485	350	1320	24.4
McGinnis, Phila.	57	476	367	1319	23.1
P. Brown, Seattle	54	524	196	1224	22.9
R. Smith, Buff.	58	505	263	1273	21.9
Barry, Golden St.	58	510	208	1228	21.2
Monroe, NY	55	474	212	1160	21.0
Collins, Phila.	55	457	241	1155	21.0
Drew, Atlantic	56	409	357	1176	21.0

ABA Scoring

	2-Pt	3-Pt	FT	Pts	Avg
Erving, NY	649	29	396	1751	30.2
Knight, Ind.	491	3	373	1284	26.9
Thompson, D.	542	2	370	1460	26.1
Gilmore, KY	565	0	393	1523	25.4
Silas, San. A.	478	0	423	1379	24.1
Boone, St L.	537	13	214	1307	23.8
Barnes, St L.	443	1	182	1072	23.3
Gervin, S. A.	485	9	247	1344	22.5
Issel, Denver	496	1	294	1285	22.5
Burden, Va.	363	5	203	948	20.2

NHL Scoring

	GP	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mont.	61	39	54	93
Clarke, Phila.	56	37	62	99
Barber, Phila.	60	37	48	85
Mahovlich, Mont.	61	29	56	85
Larouche, Pitts	57	37	47	84
Pronovost, Pitts	61	41	38	79
Perreault, Buffalo	61	32	42	74
Dionne, LA	62	29	40	73
Sittler, Toronto	59	29	44	73
Trottier, Isl.	60	24	49	73

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
Cinema, Theatre, Restaurants, Night Clubs

FRANCE ELYSEES (v.o.) — QUINTETTE (v.o.)

Would you want your daughter to marry these men?



Warren Beatty
Jack Nicholson
THE FORTUNE
A Columbia Pictures presentation - Panavision - PG



BADRUTT'S
PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ
Season until early April

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10:30 p.m. and 0:15 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
95F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
147F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

BOFINGER
Ferme Dimanche
DEJEUNERS DINERS SOUPERS jusqu'2h.
From Tuesday to Saturday included.
IN THE RENOVATED SALON on the 1st FLOOR
(same menu, same prices)
ACCORDION DINNERS
with MAX MARINO (at the accordion) and ANGELO (at the guitar)
5, rue de la Bastille (4e) Arc. 87-82
PARKING FACILE SUR LA PLACE

Watch for this feature every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

AL CAZAR
DINERS 21h.
SPECTACLE 23h.
RESERVATIONS à partir de 10 heures
633-64-94 et 325-33-35
52, rue MAZARINE
Parking assuré

Observer

Talks of Chairman Mao

By Russell Baker

CAST: Mao Tse-tung (bold face) and Richard M. Nixon (light face):

Mr. Nixon! How nice you could come
To China, here under my thumb.
Are we both in accord
That the pardoner, Ford,
Will be made exceedingly glum?

By the fact that I'm visiting here?
One thing must be perfectly clear:
This is private.
I do not connive at
Destroying poor Jerry's career.
Yes, I see that you're really sincere.
Good, and that I have your ear,
I'd partake, if you'd please,
Of some wisdom Chinese—do you think that this Ford is my peer?


Baker

There was a young man from Grand Rapid—or "Grand Rapids," as maps have it mapped—
Although dense, he had sense,
But since thought made him tense,
He carefully eschewed the habit.

Though your rhyme is not always the best,
Your judgment has left me impressed.
May I quote you back home?

You've got rocks in your dome!

But a patriot's heart in my breast.

Would you like to see the Great Wall?

I've seen both Great Wall and Great Hall.
I'd prefer something new
And eye-catching to do,
To add to my vote in the fall.

But you're surely n[illegible]anning to run?

Oh, much stranger things have been done.

Mao, will you support us?

Support rigor mortis?

And what of the taped smoking gun?

Forgive me this nervous beseechment.
I've had a close scrape with—
—Impeachment?

Won't you calm me with thought,
As a good chairman ought,
Who's famed for his elegant preachment?

* * *

A prudish old chairman of China
Had struggled for years to design a
New way to rhyme "China"
Sans splitting a lina
Or referring to anatomy in a way that offended his somewhat old-fashioned sense of propriety.
He said, "I am forced to decline a cheap rhyme such as 'North Carolina'.
Nor can I use 'Dinah,'
Nor 'Heine,' nor 'Ina,'
For the names mean nothing in China."

That thought is profound, Chairman Tung,
And reminds me—I'm still rather young.
Don't you think I could win
If I ran against sin—?

Mr. Nixon, you're coming unstrung.
What you must do is relax.
I've had the Red Guard get the facts.
Though you're pardoned of crime,
Americans—as I'm—
Are sore that you don't pay your tax.

I want to be perfectly frank
With you, Chairman Tung—
—I will thank

You to say "Mao,"
Or we'll have us a row.

Are you cross?

No, just pulling rank.

One thing should be perfectly clear—

And it is: I called and you're here.
Now go have some hot tea.
I'll call you; don't call me.

Can't you give me a message of cheer?

The Great Hall will be pleasure exquisite.
The Great Wall—you don't want to miss it.
But if you rhyme "China"—
And I don't want "angina"—
You'll fulfill my hopes for your visit.

'It is a method of paying for something. The English definition would be a lifetime annuity. It's something many people consider morbid, bizarre. After all, what it amounts to is a bet on someone's life.'

Playing a Game Called *Viager* in France

By Jeffrey Robinson

ST. LAURENT-DU-VAR, France, (IHT).—Every morning when Jean-Claude C. gets out of bed, he mumbles to his wife and makes her come to the window to see the little old lady who lives across the street with her daughter. Jean-Claude and his wife own a pleasant, medium-sized villa that will continue to cost them 1,100 francs a month for as long as that little old lady is alive. Jean-Claude and his wife are playing a game called *viager*.

Jocelyne M. and her husband signed a contract six months ago with another little old lady for her villa. That little old lady died five weeks later, and the couple ended up paying next to *nothing* for their home.

A few years ago there was a film called "Le Viager" which concerned an old man who sold his house to a family. The family then tried to do the old man in. The film was a comedy.

"What *viager* is," explains Marc Chicha, a *notaire* in this village, "is a method of paying for something. The English definition would be a lifetime annuity. It's *something many* people consider morbid, bizarre. After all, what it amounts to is a bet on someone else's life."

All French papers carry ads for properties to be sold *en viager*. What happens is simple. Someone who either doesn't have heirs or doesn't want to leave his home to his heirs, and additionally wants to have an income for the rest of his life, puts his house up for sale. Under the system he can either continue to live in the house, or will allow the new owners to live there. The first is called *viager occupé*, the second *viager libre*. The buyers draw up a contract with the seller or sellers—when there's more than one seller it's called *deux-têtes*, or *trois-têtes*, etc.—agreeing to offer a certain sum as a down payment, called a *bouquet*, and then another sum monthly, called a *rente*, payable until the death of all the sellers.

"It's especially popular here in the south of France," Mr. Chicha goes on. "Here there are many older people who have had homes without anyone to inherit them. For the most part only older people sell this way, and young couples seem the most anxious to buy this way."

The reasons, he says, are obvious. Young couples don't have much capital and there is always the possibility that they will end up with the house for considerably less than the maximum they could have afforded. Older people without heirs are glad to get rid of their homes, especially if the homes are costly, and to have an income for life. But he says that these kinds of transactions are getting rarer every year. "I suspect the system will one of these days disappear. There are too many people who consider it a very morbid subject. It can be a morose experience for both parties. If you're the seller and the buyer invites you to tea, you think twice before drinking or eating anything. If you're the buyer, every time you say hello to the seller you know that they know you really mean please hurry up and croak."

Back to Rome

The system of buying something *en viager* goes back to ancient Rome and the Justinian Codes, dating somewhere between 483-565. And actually you can buy anything *en viager*. It need not be a house. However, Mr. Chicha adds that he's never heard of anyone buying, say, a boat that way.

"Houses or apartments and land, yes. But a boat? Boats sink and houses don't and I always advise my clients to be very sure of things like that before they get involved."

Because this is merely a method of payment, the price of the house is determined beforehand. The two parties then are free to bargain for the particulars. French law leaves a great deal of latitude in that bargaining, specifying simply that a *viager* must be for life, and that the risks must be equal for both parties. Should the seller die of other than natural causes 20 minutes after the signing, French court officers are bound to raise their eyebrows.

Mr. Chicha continues, "We use actuarial tables as a guide. The younger the seller, the smaller generally the *bouquet* and *rente*. The best *viager* is a small *bouquet* and a big *rente*. If it lasts a long time, the seller wins. If it goes the opposite way, the buyer wins."

He says that every *notaire* has his favorite *viager* story. There are ones about people who've bought castles for nearly nothing, and the old man who lived to be 101 and collected twice the value of the house by staying around longer than the buyer and the buyer's sons. It was the buyer's grandson who eventually won the house. Mr. Chicha's favorite is one that taught a client of his that in every gamble there must be a winner and a loser, and sometimes you can be a loser twice.

House of Dreams

"The client was my dentist. He came to me one day very excited that he had *found the house of his dreams, on sale viager* by a woman who he was certain would die any minute. I tried to talk him out of it but he insisted, and even pushed me to do the contracts as soon as possible. When we met with the woman, she did indeed seem to be on her last legs. My friend kept winking at me during the signing, staring at her and then looking at his watch as if to wonder would she live long enough to sign."

Mr. Chicha and his dentist handed the woman a check and she passed them the keys. The dentist moved in that week. The following week, the dentist happened to see the woman, and she was riding a bicycle, looking healthier than ever. That went on for two years. The dentist grew nervous. He came to see his *notaire*, crying that the woman would never die, that he'd be paying for the house for the rest of his life, that it was the most unfortunate mistake he'd ever made. Mr. Chicha could do nothing more than shrug.

"Then he got it into his head that he wanted to hedge his bet. There is something called reselling a *viager*, and that's what he did. He took out an insurance on the *viager*, agreeing to pay a company for six years. In turn, the company agreed to pay the lady until she died. He was relieved to get out of his burden to her because he could clearly see she would live a long time. As it turned out, buying *viager* was not the biggest mistake he ever made. Hedging the bet was. The woman died two months later, and he's still got five years of payments to go."

PEOPLE: *The Richard Burtons— Separate Quarters*

The Burtons have split up again. It came out when actress **Elizabeth Taylor** called up producer **Alexander Cohen** and asked him to call off the party he was planning to give to celebrate her 44th birthday Friday. The separation was confirmed by associates of the couple Monday in New York. **Richard Burton** opens on Broadway Thursday in "Equus." He and his wife, who were remarried last October after a divorce of 16 months, are staying in the Lombardy Hotel in New York but "are not occupying the same quarters."

* * *

Actress **Gloria Swanson**, fighting an Internal Revenue Service claim that she owes $14,000 on her 1969-70 taxes, has asked the U.S. Tax Court for a jury trial. This court has never had a jury trial in its 52-year history. Miss Swanson's lawyer said she needs a jury to decide the case because she is fighting "bureaucratic opposition deliberately designed and relentlessly pursued against her."

* * *

Former child star **Thommy Rettig**, 33, of the "Lassie" television series, has been sentenced by a court in Los Angeles to five and a half years in jail for conspiring to smuggle cocaine from Peru into the United States. A codefendant, **Gary Nowak** of Buffalo, N.Y., got an identical sentence. They are free on bond pending an appeal.

* * *

Gabon's President **Omar Bongo**, 40, had such a good time at the French ski resort of Isola that he bought the 50-room hotel in which he and his aides stayed. Bongo put 3 million francs down, leaving a balance of 12 million to go. The resort operators, who owned the hotel, will lease it back from Bongo.

* * *

The American Heart Association had presented its "certificate of exemplary action" to **William Delodovica**, the deputy federal marshal credited with saving the life of Judge **John Sirica**. Because the former Watergate judge had been threatened, the marshal was with him at a Feb. 5 speaking engagement and used mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and heart massage after the massive heart attack that, according to the citation, left Si[rica] legally dead for four min[utes]. The judge is still at Ge[orge] Washington University Hos[pital] and is progressing satisfacto[rily].

* * *

Frank Sinatra is tops on Hanoi hit parade, according [to a] diplomat stationed in the N[orth] Vietnamese capital. The di[plo]mat, who did not want to [be] identified, said Sinatra tapes [and] long-playing records ca[rried] North from Saigon were pop[ular] among Hanoi residents. In [sec]ond place, Cuban music.

* * *

Mary Frances Crosby, daughter of **Bing Crosby** and wife **Kathryn**, was named q[ueen] of the 49th Shenandoah A[pple] Blossom Festival Monday. Th[e] year-old Miss Crosby, a stu[dent] at the University of Texas, [will] be crowned April 30 [in] Winchester, Va., opening da[y of] the three-day festival. Cr[osby] has six sons—four by his [first] wife, the late **Dixie Crosby**.

* * *

Actor **Christian de Sica**, son of the late director **Vit[torio] de Sica**, has been convicte[d of] performing "obscene scenes" [in] the film "Bordella" and giv[en a] three-month suspended sent[ence]. Three other actors in the [film], director **Giuseppe Avati** [and] producer **Cesare Lanza** were convicted and given suspe[nded] *sentences*. The movie has [been] banned in Italy.

* * *

A British model who looks [like] **Queen Elizabeth** has been re[fus]ed membership in Equity, the [ac]tors' union. "It's heartbreak[ing]," said **Jeanette Charles**, 47, wh[o is] known throughout Europe for commercial appearances port[ray]ing the Queen. "I'm not d[oing] anybody out of work. Who [else] could do what I do?" She [has] been offered up to £3,000 a [week] for acting roles in which [she] would mimic the Queen. Equity's general secretary: [The] application was turned down [be]cause looking like the Queen [is] not considered to be a pr[ofes]sional accomplishment. To [sug]gest that somebody should [be] given membership solely bec[ause] of their physical resemblanc[e to] somebody negates all that ac[ting] is al. about." Mrs. Charles [will] still, however, be able to m[...]

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, FEB. 25, 1976
DRG52RS | FOA01OB | STW51BZ

MESSAGES, FEB. 24, 1976
CDT4ICM | ECL02DY | RHZ01KA
CTT5IRP | MAS51AZ | SRG52AA

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHY CLASSES. HARPER'S BAZAAR Photographer Bill Thompson begins two 6-lesson classes: Sat., March 13, + Tues., March 16. Fr. 300. Tel.: Paris, 870.84.47 & 704.92.68.

A TOUCH OF PARIS is in! The winter issue has the ins & outs of nite spots, horses, casinos & lots more. Newsstands at Fr. 10.

SUNDAY N.Y. TIMES jet subscriptions. Free sample! Chantry, P.O. Box 410, Amsterdam. Tel.: 123456.

PERSONALS

LYN WATERS, NEITHER WIND nor rain nor dark of night could stop our greetings at this milestone on life's R.R. Love from Yorkshire couriers.

LYN—1,001 Happy Birthdays from your adoring admirers.

SERVICES

WE TRY OUR BEST to produce any kind of Hi-Fi speaker systems complying with your specifications. Write us with detailed specifications. Yamanaka Trading Co., Ltd., 9-2, 3-chome, Higashi Ikebukuro, Toshimaku, Tokyo, Japan, 170.

EDUCATION

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH!!
"Rendez-vous en France"
An audiovisual course with fun. Call us for a free trial.
PARIS (8e): ELYSEES LANGUES 359.35.44.
VAUCRESSON: OUEST LANGUES 970.10.89.

REALISTICALLY learn French, French cooking and wines in a comfortable French home in rural BURGUNDY. Small groups, adults only. For information: YETABO, Pailly, 89140 Pont-sur-Yonne.

AUTOMOBILES

SIMCA 1100 SPECIAL '73, CD plates. Call: Paris, 225.97.55, Ext. 146, or 525.03.39.

TAX-FREE CARS

PEUGEOT - MERCEDES RANGE ROVER
Immediate. New, 2nd hand. DIPLOTOUR, 184 Fbg. St.-Honoré, Paris (8e). 225.68.80. Tx.: 640928.

A.I.C.I. TAX-FREE CARS. All European makes, European, Canadian and U.S. Specs. The shortest delivery in Europe. R. Bonneels, 15, 1040 - Brussels. Tel.: 219.30.63. Telex: Amica 25734.

CAR SHIPPING

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANTWERP AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings. JFK/McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Kribbestraat 2, Antwerp. Tel.: 31 42 39. Paris office, Wheels: 23 R Scheffer, 16th. Tel.: 727-66-00.

CAR SHIPPING

TRANSCAR, 10 R. Pergolèse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 704.42.84/92.59. New York, 695 7061. Baggage also.

MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L
The movers that really care.
Call collect:
PARIS: DESBORDES S.A., 33 Bld. Henri-IV. Contact: Mr. McBain. Tel.: 272.35.16 / 272.30.58 / 887.57.40.
LONDON: AMERICAN OVERSEAS SHIPPING LTD. Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Herts, WD61JP. Mr. Stevens. Tel.: (01) 953 42 12.
FRANKFURT: INT'L MOVING SERVICES (IMS), Laerchenstr. 86. Call: Bernie Schaaf, 0611-392325/392350.
BRUSSELS: LA CONTINENTALE MENKES S.A., 156 Quai des Usines, 1020-Brussels. Mrs. A. Nassen. Tel.: 216 01 10.

ARTHUR PIERRE
THE PROFESSIONAL MOVERS
Phone: • Paris : 969.68.95. • Brussels: (02) 687.76.10. • Antwerp: (031) 41.68.60.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

S.T.V.M. 34 R Pouchet, Paris-17e. Tel.: 627.02.77. Solves your problems; baggage, car shipping, moving at good rates. THE MOST ANXIOUS TO PLEASE.

WHY PAY MORE CARGO Int'l, 28 Ave. Opéra, Paris. 742.58.36. (Also car shipping.)

FOR SALE & WANTED

WANT TO BUY fridge, washer, etc., for kitchen. Prefer U.S. brands but French stuff O.K. Phone: Paris, 720.92.64.
WILL SELL U.S. furniture + appliances. 24 Av. Georges-Mandel, Paris-16e, 6th floor, mornings.
SELL PIANO. Baldwin Spinet. T.: Paris 292.22.37, after 7:30 p.m.

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp. Full Guarantee. For free price list write: Joachim Goldenstein Established 1928 Diamantexport. P.O. Box 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. — Tel.: 31-33-26.60.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

GERMANY
NOERDLINGEN. Hotel Sonne Room with bath, W.C. Top class cuisine. Tel.: 09081-5067.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

KENYA: SAFARI EXPERT NILESTAR, 623 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., London W.C.2. 930 1895.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

MOTOR YACHT, built 1962, Benetti rebuilding, now Antibes, 12 knots cruising, sleeps 6 in 3 cabins, 3 bathrooms, stabilized, air conditioned, all new, latest electronics, car, speed-boat 40 knots, one-man sailboat, full diving equipment, helicopter landing deck with radio beacon, etc. Ready June 1st. Price: $1,500 per day, with helicopter upon application.
For further details, write or call: Capt. Nicolou, Vissarionos 1, Athens, Tel.: 608 905, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.

VILLAGE CAMPS—SWITZERLAND Fabulous day and resident programs Geneva, ideal for parents travelling, top supervision, A.C.A. accredited. Call: Mr. Ratner (022) 76 20 59, or write: Village Camps, 1296 A. Coppet, CH.
COME . . . CRUISE WITH US. Indicate your choice . . . select your yacht from our charter fleet. REGATTA YACHTS, EXT. A. II Akti Moutsopoulou, Piraeus 17, Greece.
ENJOY "YACHTING" HOLIDAYS Sail - Motor Yachts, Bareboats. CAMPER AND NICHOLSONS LTD., ESTABLISHED 1782. P.O. Box 150, PIRAEUS, GREECE. Tx.: 21-3156. Tel.: 4511322/334.
CAMPING TOURS around Europe for the adventurous traveller, 3 to 9 weeks from £140. Brochure Sundowners, 8 Hogarth Place, London SW5. T.: 01-370 4317/8.
CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE DIRECT from owner of a fleet. VALEF, A. Themistocleous 14, Piraeus, T.: 4529571. Tx.: 212000.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below

LOWEST JET FARES IN '76 to North America, Austria, the East. Amsterdam Charter Exchange, Beursplein 3. Tel.: 020-244201.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE ACGIS (Since 1949). 5 R. d'Artois, Paris-8e. 1 floor up. — 523.02.15 & 523.02.16.

FARESAVERS fly direct to 12 destinations in U.S.A. and Canada with through plane connections to all points from £95.00. 37 West Street, Croydon, England Tel.: (01) 681 7227.
ECONOMY FLIGHTS-WORLDWIDE Travel Centre (in London), 119 Oxford St., London, W.1., England. Tel.: 01-437 2059/9134 or 01-734 5788.
GUARANTEED Cheap Charters. All countries. TRAVEL, 9 Ave.de Versailles, Paris. Tel.: 524.21.20.
FLY ITSA, 87 Regent St., London, W.1. Tel.: 7342924. Rokin. 107 Amsterdam. Tel.: 25 60 66.
WORLDWIDE FLIGHTS. Paris-8e. 16 R. Ch.-Colomb. Tel.: 720.36.34.
WORLDWIDE Economy flights. 10 R. Montenotte, Paris-17. 380.66.72.
I.S.T.C., 41 Bld. Bischofsheim, Brussels, Belgium. Tel.: 218 4550.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

16th-AUTEUIL Townhouse to let in private lane, furnished, lovely triple reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, w.c., linen room, game room. Garden, garage, telephone. Fr. 15,000. LARGIER — 265.18.83.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

GEORGE-V
Lovely reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone, "Style" furniture. Fr. 5,800 net. 280.20.42.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE TO LET OR RENT YOUR FLAT 1-6 ROOMS PHONE: 556.17.49.

LA CELLE-ST.-CLOUD: Residential area, near station (St.-Lazare line) & shopping. Deluxe furnished villa, entry, equipped kitchen, living-room, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, bath, closet, cupboards, w.c., garage, cellar, linen room, telephone, 500 sq.m. lot, free immediately. Fr. 3,500. J.M.B., 970.79.79.
CHAMBRE-DES-DEPUTES: 5 rms., comfort, lovely building, phone, balcony, well furnished. Fr. 3,500. ESNAULT, 266.39.40.
16th: Superb double living, 1 bedroom, kitchen, bath, telephone. Very lovely deluxe furnishings. Fr. 3,000 net. Call: 280.20.42.
MONTAIGNE: By owner, luxurious 2 rooms, kitchen, comfort, 3 months. Fr. 2,800. 359.39.47.
15TH: Lovely 2 rooms, bath, phone, kitchen, garage. Tel.: 073.98.15.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon, 260.38.89. Rooms, studios, private shower phone. Daily/monthly rate.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

HOUSING PROBLEMS? Consult American Advisory Service YOUR real-estate agent in Paris. 7 Avenue Grande-Armée. 727-43-29.

EXCEPTIONAL
NEUILLY: 250 sq.m., DUPLEX, 2 receptions + 4 bedrooms + 3 baths, etc. . . + LARGE TERRACE. Price: Fr. 7,500 + charges. Tel.: 723.30.00.

16th-SPONTINI In high-class building, 4th floor, lovely reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, lift, 2 maids' rooms. Garage. PHONE. Fr. 5,500 + charges. LARGIER — 265.18.83.

NEUILLY, BLD. M.-BARRES: 220 sq.m., new building, 2 receptions, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, equipped kitchen, maid's room, telephone, 2 garages. Call: 224.00.10.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

MARCEAU, Near ETOILE: Very comfortable, nice apartment, high floor, balcony, large living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, telephone. Fr. 4,500. Call, mornings: 387.23.59.

AVENUE HENRI-MARTIN: (Near woods): 400 sq.m., 9 rooms + 3 baths + maid's room, etc. NEWLY REDONE. Price: Fr. 7,000 + charges. Tel.: 723.30.00.

CHAMP-DE-MARS
4th floor, 250 sq.m., 3 receptions + 4 bedrooms + 2 baths + 2 maids' rooms, NEWLY REDONE. Price: Fr. 6,000. Tel.: 723.30.00.

NEUILLY: Double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, telephone, garage. 307.21.62, mornings.
8TH, 16TH: 4-5 rooms, bath, phone, kitchen. Tel.: 073.98.15.

GREAT BRITAIN

TOWN HOUSE APARTMENTS, luxury serviced. Mr. Page, 01-3723433.
CHELSEA LUXURY SERVICE FLATS from £50/week. 01.370 6221.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

GERMANY

LUXURIOUS 4-ROOM apartment, 94 sq.m., 14 km. from Frankfurt city, DM 605.—, all expenses included, except electricity. Available immediately. Furniture and car for sale (optional). Contact: 0611-638021, or (after 6 p.m.): 06074-25863.

ITALY

AMALFI COAST, in private park, villa-flat sleeping 6, also 2 bungalows. All fully equipped. P.O. Box 9, 84100 Salerno. Specify requirements.

SPAIN

COSTA DEL SOL: Location Atalaya Golf and Puerto Banus. Furnished villas available on monthly or seasonal terms from March first. Apply: Serpro S.A., Case postale 455, 1001 Lausanne.

U.S.A.

STUNNING MODERN FULLY equipped villa overlooking Caribbean, perfect weather, superb beaches. St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. For information: Forrell, 95 Claremont Road, London N. 6, Tel.: 01-348 8444.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

AVE. RAPHAEL: Calm, sunny, Deluxe double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, maid's room. Call: 224.82.80.

PLACE DES VOSGES (near): 90 sq.m. apartment + mezzanine, 4-meter-high ceiling, 1st floor + 240 sq.m. commercial premises on ground floor. Urgent, interesting price. Phone: 233-54-61.
LOUVRE: High-class flat, 130 sq.m. duplex + 60 sq.m. terrace, luxurious fittings. Fr. 1,650,000. Call: 343.97.23.
BARBIZON: Sell nice property. Very comfortable, large garden, tennis. Contact: 066-41-52.

FRENCH PROVINCES

QUERCY, 19th-Cent. country house, 6 rooms, fully modernized, hearth, central heating, garage, 5,000 sq.m. land. Frs. 220,000 Elstob, 46800-Montcuq.
PRIVATE sells splendid property on coast, Côte d'Azur, 10,000 sq.m. lot + villa. Urgent, excellent buy, moderate price. Tel.: 930.17.33, office hours.

ITALY

Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and manors in TUSCANY, Italy, South France, available for purchase. Information from: Aebersold & Digenti, Walchestrasse 17, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland. Telephone: (01) 28.95.05.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
Exceptional location. 3-floor building. Very high class. 4 apartments. First class equipment. 3 and 4 rooms. 104 and 115 sq.m. Price: Sw.Fr. 270,000 to 300,000. Write under Ref. 16758 to: GRAFA, 82 Rue Fbg. St.-Honoré, Paris-8e.

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in tomorrow's I.H.T. It will be read by 172,000 other businessmen in Europe, North Africa and the Mideast. Just telex us the text (telex: Paris 280.509) before 11:00 a.m. and your ad will run the next day. We will bill you at U.S. $5.00 or local equivalent per line.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS, central located Louvre area, phone answering service, telex, mailbox, interpreter, secretary, all facilities available. For information call: 508-86-50 or write: VAUVILLIERS, 10 Rue Vauvilliers, Paris 1er.
LONDON—LUXURIOUS SERVICED offices or just reliable prestige business address, phone answering, telex, etc., services. ADFONE Business Services (est. 1963), 150 Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel.: 01-734 9571 Telex: 261426
PARIS ADDRESS, Champs-Elysées. Since 1957 I.S.P. provides mail forwarding, $25/month; telephone, telex, meeting rooms. 5 Rue d'Artois, Paris-8e. Tel.: 359.47.04.
IMPETUS, Torgasse 3, Zürich 1. Telephone answering & mailbox.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

20 TO 25% PROFIT PER ANNUM. One of the best and safest capital investments in the World. Scotch Malt Whisky safeguarded by the British Government and insured with Lloyds of London. You can purchase your casks through your own bank. Details from: Alan MacTavish Ltd., 30 Baker Street, London, W1M2DS.
U.S. MANUFACTURER of high quality, low cost reel to reel audio & video tape, seeks commission rep. calling on dealers & distributors in European market. Write: AIDEX Corp., 955 V St., N.E., Wash., D.C. 20018.
INTERNATIONAL LOANS: Consult GSE, P.O.B. 43, GENEVA 16.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CALIFORNIA UNIQUE
A few superluxury apartments. Direct view and access Pacific Beach. Most authentically beautiful resort city U.S.A. Proven capital appreciation averaging 9.75% per annum for all residentials. Income covers all expenses, credit, taxes, etc. NOT HIGH RISE! Area highly protected by environmentalists. CALM, SEA, MOUNTAINS, SUN YEAR AROUND. Excellent investment from $22,000 down. 1970 building with excellent track record. 98.5% occupancy (all year). Priced from $474 per sq.m. Write: WITH PHONE. Box 20,020. Herald, Paris.

COMMODITY INVESTORS
The DUNN & HARGITT Computer Tested Trading Systems show average net profits of over 60% a year. Discretionary commodity accounts for risk oriented investors. Individual accounts from $100,000. Pool participants from $20,000. These services are not available to Americans or residents of any country where prohibited.
Write for details to: Management Investment Est Kirchstrasse 236, Schaan, Liechtenstein.

SEE: LOW COST FLIGHTS. Amsterdam Charter Exchange.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MORTGAGE SALES REPRESENTATIVES WANTED: 10% commission paid on all sales plus overrides. Write: InterFinance, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017, U.S.A.
FOR SALE: Corduroy fabrics. All colors. Best prices. Les-Tex Industries, Empire State Bldg., N.Y.C. ,0001. Telex: 425[illegible] EXTEL.

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

TOUR MAINE - MONTPARNASSE
820 sq.m. of offices to let on 35th floor.
—Luxurious finishings;
—Top quality carpeting;
—Cloth covered walls;
—Equipped conference rooms;
—Telephone, telex;
—Company restaurant;
—Parking facilities.
Owned by:
C. ITOH ET CIE.
33 Avenue du Maine, 75755 Paris Cedex 15. Tel.: 538.24.88 (Mr. Muller).

PERSONNEL WANTED

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES
90 Champs-Elysées, 75008 PARIS,
seeks
SALES REPRESENTATIVE (passage)
SECRETARY, experienced
Perfectly bilingual, French-English, minimum 3 years experience airlines. Send C.V. and photo to: Assistant Manager, France.

CARIBBEAN EMPLOYMENT
Female-Managerial assistant and hostess for French restaurant on Caribbean island. Bilingual English/French, attractive. For salary information send particulars to: SEAN McDONALD, Bon Accord Post Office, TOBAGO, WEST INDIES.

RECRUITING & TRAINING
English & German University graduates to become language instructors. Must be 25, have working permit & pleasant personality. Please send C.V. with photo to: Box 60,057, Herald, Paris.

VENEZUELAN training organisation seeks professional/technical people with Aluminum industry experience for 18 month teaching/training job in Eastern Venezuela. Fluent Spanish required. Send resumé, family status and salary required to: Pedro Natera Avadal, Apto. 115, Puerto Ordaz, VENEZUELA.
STAY IN EUROPE and sell education to U.S. Military in Europe. You must speak English—have a friendly personality—be free to travel—like meeting people—and we will teach the rest. For interview please telephone: London 9379861, Ext. 36, or Frankfurt 0611/590279, Germany.
TRANSLATION BUREAU seeks free lance translators ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUE, specializing in electronics, computers, oil or other technical fields. At least 5 YEARS EXPERIENCE A MUST. T.I.I., Paris 668.14.86.
INSTITUT PRIVE Versailles demande professeur, nationalité anglaise ou américaine avec carte de séjour et carte de travail, expérience professionnelle. Tél.: 950-26-58.
FOR AMSTERDAM, Executive Secretary, if possible English mother-tongue. Send handwritten letter, C.V.: Gradis, 244 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris.
SEEK JAPANESE saleswoman, free immediately, for perfume shop: GIL CARTIER, 36 Ave. de l'Opéra, 75002 Paris.
JAPANESE WANTED for duty free shop. Tel.: 770.80.69 Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GERMAN PROFESSIONAL, 33, international experience building construction. Fluent English, French, female, seeks interesting work, continent, abroad. Call, after 3 p.m.: 926.50.95, Paris, or: Box 1,236, Herald, Paris.
ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, good family, young sixties, excellent health, much travelled, pleasant disposition and good sense of humour, wishes to contact good American family. Prepared to do almost anything or go anywhere. Box 11,594, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG OFFICE MANAGER, American, 5 years experience Paris in multinational firm, seeks similar job. Dynamic, hard working. Ability to develop innovative solutions to everyday administrative problems. Box 1,243, Herald Tribune, Paris.
RECEPTIONIST / HOSTESS interpreter job wanted by distinguished lady, good appearance. Perfect French, English, German & Italian. Experienced, free to travel, prefer part-time. No shorthand or typing. Write: Box 1,221, Herald Tribune, Paris.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, GERMAN, now living in Paris. Fluent English, knowledge French. Personable, likes responsibility. All office skills. Desires quality part-time employment. References. C.V. on request. Write: Box 1,238, Herald Tribune, Paris.
BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN talented & artistic, mid-30's, seeks position as hostess, social secretary & manager of staffed home. For resumé send detailed job description to: Box 11,596, Herald, Paris.
YOUNG DYNAMIC SWISS seeks challenging job. Strong background marketing, advertising. Perfect English, French, German. Reply: Box 11,597, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN WOMAN: Advertising-Publicity background seeks (?) Paris: 976.87.65, afternoon.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH AU PAIRS, M[OTHERS] HELPS, NANNIES AVAIL[ABLE] NOW. NASH PERSONNEL, GRAND PARADE, BRIGH[TON], U.K. TEL.: 64502
GERMAN GIRL (18) seeks au [pair] post in U.S. or France for 4 months. Sibylle Frey, Te[...] 19, 7410 Reutlingen, German[y].
MISS H., BRITISH, aged 38, [ex]perienced nanny. Call: Lo[ndon] 730 6185, Search Agency, 25 [...] Rd., S.W.3. Cables: Searcha[...]
CHINESE DINNERS AT H[OME]. Will do shopping, cooking. Ring Robert, Paris, 578-13-[...]

HELP WANTED

SEEK NURSE, about 40 years, Swiss nationality, spoken Fr[ench], with degree & large exper[ience] with children, to take ca[re of] Egyptian child, 6 1/2 years. Serious references neces[sary]. Room & board, located Ch[amps-]Elysées. Write: MULTILATE[RAL] TRADE, 47 Ave. George-V, Paris.
GOOD-NATURED GIRL AU[-PAIR] loving children, driver's lic[ense], for French family raising h[orses], 40 minutes from Paris. C[all] for riding. Tel.: Paris 093[...] or: Box 1,222, Herald, Par[is].
AU-PAIR NEEDED for Paris [sub]urb. Call today: 460-68-10.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Finnerty, 23 Ave. de la Toison-d'Or, Bte. 12, 1060 Brussels. (Tel.: 513.57.40.)
BRITISH ISLES, SCANDINAVIA: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Susan Cullen, IHT, 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2. (Tel.: 242 6593. Telex: 262.009.)
GERMANY: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, Frankfurt/Main. (Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721. IHT D.)
GREECE, TURKEY: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)
IRAN: A.R.M. Mahmudi 12, Bastami Street, Koorosh Kabir Ave., Tehran 15, Iran. Tel.: 622014/622517.
Other Mideast countries: Contact Paris office pending reopening of Beirut office.
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679-34-37.)
MOROCCO: Mr. R.A. Stag[...], 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanc[a]. (Tel.: 27.36.83 or 22.00.90.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tes[...], ing. Den Brielstraat 12, A[m]sterdam 1015. (Tel.: [...] 828585. Telex: 13441.)
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Amba[r], 32 Rua das Janelas Verde[s], Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 [...] 662544.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Charl[es] H. Smith, 701 Pan Africa House, 77 Trove St., Joha[n]nesburg 2001, South Afric[a]. (Tel.: 230717. Telex: 8 40 13[...])
SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Pal[a]cios, Plaza Conde del Val[le] de Suchil, 7-2º, Madrid [...] (Tel.: 447.44.00.)
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marsha[ll] Walter, Chemin des Bleue[ts] 5, 1012 Lausanne. (Tel.: [...] 283091.)
U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Tortorell[i], International Herald Tribun[e], 444 Madison Ave., New Yo[rk] 10022. (Tel.: (212) 752-38-9[...])
FRANCE & OTHER COU[NTRIES]: 21 Rue de Ber[ri], 75380 Paris Cedex 08. (Te[l.:] 225-28-90. Telex: 280509.)

* Classified Ads * Subscriptions * Renewa[ls]

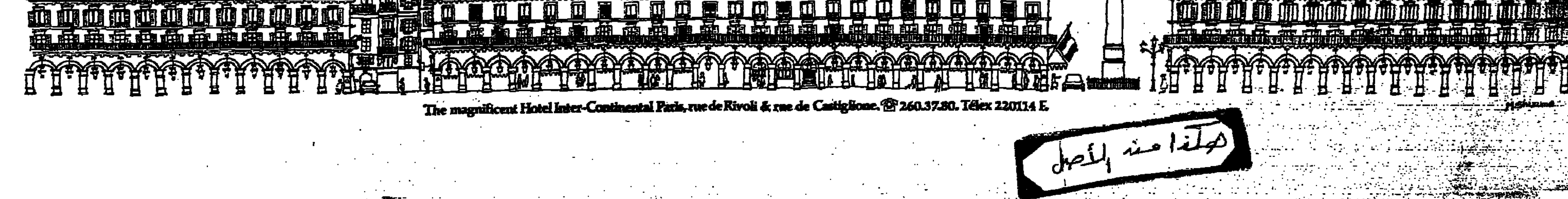
PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE IF YOU PLA[CE] YOUR CLASSIFIED AD BY MAIL

Send this coupon to the nearest I.H.T. office [together] with text of your ad. You will be advised by return [...] of exact cost of your ad in your local currency. For [your] guidance the basic rate is U.S. $4.90 per line per day [plus] local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs or spaces in the first line and 30 in the following lines. Minimum space 2 lines.

Name: ....

Address: ....

Isn't this where you really want to stay in Paris?



The magnificent Hotel Inter-Continental Paris, rue de Rivoli & rue de Castiglione. ☎ 260.37.80. Télex 220114 F.

صورة من الأصل